Gemme

"I think" said the minister to Eugene "you might have
inspected the River at this point." tracing the route
on a map with his finger. "Yes my Lord, if your
finger had been a bridge" Wilkinson

Whitehall to St. 25 miles; Chimney Point
15. St. to Crown Point 12 miles. Burlington 60 Platts
burgh 12 = 112 miles. 43 St Johns.

Abial Rocid Jones Crown Point to
Ticonderoga. Hague, Bolton, Caldwell
Glens Falls. Moreau. Northumberland to
Saratoga Springs.

Many of the remarkable Events in the
Life of Thomas Jefferson Should be
Engraved. Here commences that Part
of the Declaration which contains Truth
and Perspicuity Written — By Doct Witherspoon
Dickinson — Rutledge — Chase — Rush.

May. John Burk, born at Hatfield, Raised through the
year of 1745. came clear at Deerfield 1784 in the 67th
year. Resided in Bernardston previous to the year of
1755. Burnid at Bernardston where there is Stones Telegraph

S
120.71
H869sk
Manuscript

Collections from various Sources
of facts for a military History on the Upper
Lakes & adjacent Lands; &
Data for my Designs

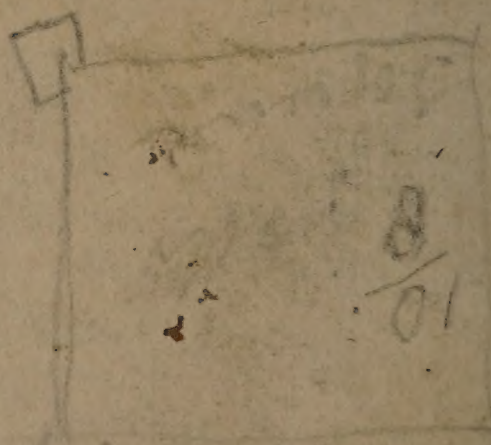
Book No 1.

Note. Williams mentions from Johnsons
Camp at the Lake, with the nature and
situation of the ground between that and
Fort Edward to be minutely described; not-
ticing Immediately the Rocky mountains
on his left and the hill on his right

Mr Gunns attack must have been on the
ground E. east of Wides, Bethen towns, in
a valley which extends from the present
road towards a large pond. The remains
of a Redoubt are to be seen near the
place of action. The Road then probably
was east of the present one & near the
redoubt. As mentioned the redoubt was built
by Montcalm, when he besieged Fort Wm Henry
last perhaps of later construction. Probably
Montcalm had a guard or out post on
the south side of Sows de Mountain at
the time of the siege of Ft Wm Henry

Book C.

Lots on the upper brook about N 45 W. from Glovers Falls.



View 2 miles from Whitehall At the Head of the Lake where the Steam Boat stops

Capt Clapans Journal 1756 —— 105
William Perkmans Do 1758 & 1759 —— 147
Extracts from Burgoyes Expedition from Canada 165
a 2d Vol. with plans of the Battles —
x Do from Stedmans History in relation to B. Campaign 115
Gov. Wanslaw's Letter 82.
Sketch of Col. Williams 138
Stedman's criticisms on Burgoynes
Expedition from Canada —— 115
Military operations (various) —— 3
List of Battles Northerly of Skeneateles 58
Gen Burgoynes State of his Expedition 165
His Power of Evidence —— 185
Letters giving detail of his actions 227
Capt Porter, particulars of his
Death &c as related by Hanby People 110
Review of Military Operations 1753 to 1756 — 84
Map of Mr Evans Grant —— 87
Burgoyne's Letter detailing the Battle
Ms of Sept. 19. & Oct. 7th at Bemus Heights 227
Letter Washington to Gates ... —— 129
Distances noted at Sandy Hill 77
Bennery et Do —— 79
Wanslaws Letter 1756 —— 82

Lake George 33 miles long 2 Broad. N end at Ticonderoga outlet 2½ mile of Champlain (east) the outlet is a little more 3 miles. Where it is said to be 100 feet. Water clear & deep - no wind - calm & tumbled - abounds with Trout just for the angler Salmon trout are taken 20 lb with a great deal of fishing & many of other fish - many small Islands - Narrows most attention of canoes.

Saratoga Spring Creek enters the Hudson in Moreau. - Ballston Spa, in a narrow vale apparently formed by a branch of Kayaderosseras Creek 110 houses & stores, academy & one meeting house. Some large Boarding Houses. The Sans Souci is the most elegant & extensive (in America) - has accommodation 170 Boarders & Lodgers. Last is designed for 130 only. Cost $45,000 dollars - The Spa is in Milton Glens Falls - whole descent 35 feet - the waters fall in beautiful cascades over a rock of limestone Glenville, a handsome village near mouth of Sacandaga North.

Geography. from Spafford

Towns on the right banks of Hudson from south to North.

Half-moon, Stillwater, Saratoga, Northumberland and Moreau. (Crossing the River Queensbury & Caldwell, Bolton & Hague)

Towns on the right bank (South to North)

Lansingburgh, Scaticoke Easton Greenwich, Argyle and Kingsbury or Sandy Hill.

Washington County - Bounded N by Essex & by Vermont, S by Rensselaer & Saratoga Counties; W by Saratoga & Montgomery Counties.

New County of Warren, taken from the NW of Washington, comprises the towns of Bolton Caldwell, Hague Johnsbright, Luzerne Queensbury, Athol and Warren; the two last lately made out of Thurman.

About five miles from Sandy Hill towards Whitehall is a Village of about 20 Houses. 2 miles further N is the spot where Putnam was defeated by the

the Indians. Fort-Ann is 10 miles N. of Sandy hill village

Bloody-pond is near the S line of Caldwell. Whitehall formerly Skenesboro' at the head of Lake Champlain, 65 mls N Easterly of Albany. Whitehall to Ticonderoga 25 miles - thence to Chimney point 15 miles - thence to Burlington 60 thence to Plattsburgh 12 - thence to St Johns 43 miles.

Putnam lies in the tongue of Land between Lakes George and Champlain.

Fort-Ann, now in ruins, at the head of Boat Navigation on wood creek, 7 miles SW of Skenesborough fort - 18 miles SE of fort George - 12 NE of fort Edward.

Four Corners Village - about 15 houses

Bennington Battle was fought on this ground and in Bennington & Cambridge August 16 1777, where the temporary works erected on that occasion are still to be seen, some of which are near this Village (Probably Burgoyne's action)

In the township of Hague on the east side of Lake George formerly No Chester

Rogers Rock is on the Opposite Side of the Lake to Sabbath Day Point

chester) is Rogers Rock, which is about 300 feet above the Lake, with a declivity of 45° or 50°; down which the Major retreated, unhurt, but lost most of his men. Rogers was here surprised by a party of Indians who encircled him on the Lake side. The bones of the killed yet remain unburied on the summit. The Rock is 22 miles north of Caldwell

Military Operations

Own Survey 1817.

About 3 or 4 miles from the south end of Lake George, on the road from that place to Glens Falls, is the ground where Col. Ephraim Williams was ambuscaded in 1755 by the Indians & Canadians under the Baron Dieskeau. Sabbath Day Rock in the valley east of the Road is pointed out by the inhabitants as the one near which Williams fell: But from the account which I have from those who were in the action I am induced to believe that Williams fell on the west side of the road, about 20 rods south of the Rock called Williams' Rock. There is seen a small rock 30 to 40 rods from the road on the side of the hill, which those of Braddocks Army near to the road. Near the north side of this rock I believe Williams was buried. &c

Williams Ambuscade 1755

Rock supposed Williams Doubtless

4

Williams Vermont & London Magazine 1759.

In this ambuscade, besides Williams, were killed Major Ashley, captains Ingersall, Porter, Farrell, Stodard, Stevens with several subalterns and upwards of 100 men. On the same ground and Day (Sept 8) Capt. H Gimes attacked the defeated troops of Dieskau, put them to flight & M. Gimes was mortally wounded, carried to Lake George and there died. In this ambuscade the French lost M. St Pierre a major General - the commander of the Indians in the Baron's army. Old king Hendrick the mohock sachem and about 40 of his Indians, who were under Williams also fell in the ambuscade & subsequent retreat. A gentleman who was in the action informs me that Hendrick fell on the north side of Bloody pond, where he was buried. A large proportion of the officers & men who fell in the attack were from the County of Hampshire in Massachusetts.

P. Munn

St Pierre commanded an Indian army the year before

Westminster Journal

Poetry from Boston paper Continued

1 "Oh! whose are the soldiers that fought here of yore?

" The sod is o'er them, they'll struggle no more,

" The hatchet is fallen the warrior is low;

" But mean time reposes the arm of his foe.

2 " The bugle is silent, the war-whoop is ded;
Nor on the sunn
of 1725. of a
Desperate
mountain
battle the Indians & Lovewell's Pond.
There's a murmur of waters & woods in their stead,
And the raven & owl chant a symphony drear,
From the dark waving pines o'er the combatants bier.

3 The light of the sun has just sunk in the wave,
Since a long time ago sat the sun on the brave.
The waters complain as they roll o'er the stones,
And the rank grass encircles a few scattered bones.

4 The names of the fallen the traveller leaves
Cut out with his knife in the barks of the trees,
But little avail his affectionate acts,
For the names of the fallen are graved in our hearts

5 The voice of the hunter is loud on the breeze,
There's a dashing of waters, & rustling of trees,
But the jingling of armour hath all past away
No gushing of life-blood is seen here to Day.

6 The eye-ball was sparkling, no longer is bright,
The arm of the mighty-death conquered it might.
The bosoms that once for their country beat high,
To other bosoms the sods of the valley can nigh

7 Sleep soldiers of mine, sleep gallants of yore,
The hatchet is fallen, the struggle is o'er.
While the fir tree is green & the wind walls
The tear drop shall fall a weary the turf
of the brave "

6

Military Situations in the war of 1755 between Lake George and Sandy Hill.

1755 Sept 8th — Ambuscade of Williams, Dieskeaus attack on Johnson at south end of the Lake, and M Gaines attacks on Williams Ground.

1756 = Fort William Henry finished and a garrison under Genl Winslow placed there

1757 March 20 Fort Wm Henry at further

Montcalm attempts to carry Fort Wm Henry by surprise and is repulsed by the Enemy of the Garrison. Burns two sloops & one on the stocks, all the Batteaux, three Stone houses, all the Tents of the rangers and every thing not under the fire of the Fort. M. de Bougainville Intends the meeting on Navigation (commands the attack see account of the Proceedings of him by Lt. le Chev. de Levis Journal Selgnes with

Opening of Spring 3 Detachment of near 400, under Col. Parkman, make an attempt upon the French advanced post, N. one Lake George; is decoyed into the midst of a concealed party once all killed or taken except 2 Officers & 70 privates. (Glen at Scalebatts Day Point)

August Montcalm cabbages Fort Wm Henry by a siege of 7 Days. Garrison to be escorted to Fort Edward by French troops. Directly after leaving the Fort Indians fall upon and barbarously massacre several hundred men the Fort

1758 General Abercrombie passes Lake George to attack Ticonderoga with 17000 men on board 900 Batteaux and 130 Whale Boats; several pieces of cannon on Rafts, is surprised and immediately returns to South end of Lake George. Lord Howe killed

Some time in this year convoy 2 wagons cut off at Lord Howe Brook. Putnam & Rogers proceed down the Lake, cross over Land to South Bay and intercept the French party at the narrows. On their return to Fort Wm Henry are attacked on Lake George by a French party in Boats.

July 28th

1777 A party of Indians taken by Col Bellows near Bloody Pond, without firing a gun. They have left Burgoyne's army for Canada.

Col Bd Town

1780 June part of 1780 yeom Hoj Hoskins & Lt Cook killed by Indians near Williams' Rock
Col Warner escapes unhurt.

1759 General Amherst with 12000 men passes Lake George to attack Ticonderoga which the French abandon on his approach.

1777 Part of General Burgoyne's army passes Lake George in their march to Fort Edward and take possession of Fort George

1780 — The British, under Major Carleton, took Fort George and burned the Barracks.

8

1758
July

Smollet
&
Williams

Lord Howe killed. See next page

Operations from Lake George to Crown-point

General Abercrombie landed ~~on the west side~~ at the north end of Lake George with 7000 regulars and 10000 provincials to attack Ticonderoga: Having formed into three columns the troops advanced to attack the French out post, which which consisted of a Battalion encamped behind a breast work of logs. On the approach of the English the French retired with precipitation after setting fire to the breast work tents &c. The English continued to advance in columns, but their road lying through a thick wood, the columns fell in upon one another and got a little disordered and bewildered. Lord Howe a young nobleman, who was in front of the right column, encountered a party of the French who had lost their way in the retreat from the advanced post and a sharp action ensued The French were routed a considerable number (300 says Williams) being killed and 148 including 5 officers taken prisoners. In this skirmish Lord Howe fell in front discharge from the French. Rodgers's Rangers cut their way obliquely through the French. The columns having fallen into considerable confusion Abercrombie ordered the whole to retreat to the landing which they reached about 8 o'clock in the morning. He then detached Col. Bradstreet with one regiment of regulars, one company of Royal Americans, the Batteaumen and a body

1758

body of Rangers to take possession of a saw mill in the Neighbourhood of Ticonderoga, which the French had abandoned; this being effected the enemy again advanced and took post at the mill. On the right the next morning the whole moved on to attack Ticonderoga by a general advance; which mode of attack Abercrombie was induced to prefer, from representations made to him by his Engineer, who had examined the works from a height on the opposite side of the River LaMotte

Smollet & Williams

Ticonderoga was surrounded on three sides by water; on the fourth nature had secured it by a morass, which could not be passed without difficulty. The ground in front of the fortified was covered by abatis of trees, cut and placed secundum Artem.

Assault on Ticonderoga, or Fort Old French Lines

The works were well planned with subtlety & art of a good Engineer, & difficult to scale. Notwithstanding these difficulties the British marched to the assault with undaunted resolution and sustained a deadly fire from the artillery & musquetry; but they continued to advance till entangled with the abatis. They then attempted to cut them away through with their swords; some effected their passage and mounted the parapet. But however this method of attack was continued but little effect was produced. Having

sustained

D

1758

sustained a loss of about 1000 in killed & wounded. Abercrombie drew off his troops & returned to his former camp, entrenched his army and retired to the south end of Lake George.

Every corps engaged behaved with steady resolution, ~~coolness~~ and intrepidity, and suffered severely. But the greatest loss fell on Lord John Murray's Highland regiment, of which one half of the privates & five officers were either killed or dangerously wounded.

42d Regiment called the old Highland

By Abercrombie's Letter dated Camp at Lake George July 12. 1758. it appears that the Rangers, light infantry, and the right wing of provincials, previous to the attack, passed a line out of cannon shot of the intrenchments; the right extending to Lake George and the left to Lake Champlain, in order that the regular troops destined for the attack might form in their rear. He states his loss in the attack at 464 regulars killed, 29 missing 1117 wounded; and 87 provincials killed, 8 missing & 239 wounded, officers of both included.

Letter in Williams Vermont

According to Williamson Lord Howe fell near the foot of the strait which connects Lake George & Champlain, at the foot of the first cataract, about 1½ mile from the place where he landed. He says, his Lordship "perceived the Enemy drawn ~~drawn~~ a breast work and rugged surface, covered with a thick forest

Williamson's Memoirs. Lord Howe killed

On Judge Kellogg Farm

fount intermingled with the Innocks. The French having crossed the fond, turned about and delivered a random fire at their pursuers by which his Lordship fell. Says he received this information from Judge Kellogg, who now resides on the tract over which Lord Howe pursued the Canadians - that the Judge farther belonged to the provincial service at the time and gave this account to his servants that he found vestiges of the Chimnies of the French Barracks, on a raised elevation near the Landing at the head of the straits.

Lope of Putnam by Hon Henry.

In Humphrys account of this affair no mention is made of the passage of the fond. He says Howe was in front of the centre column with Putnam & his Rangers that a skirmish began on the left with the retreating French. 100 of the van under Putnam filed off, accompanied by Howe encompassed the left flanke of the enemy's retreat, by which first fell his Lordship fell. Putnams party having cut them very obliquely through the enemy's ranks & having been joined by Capt D'Ell with 20 men, together with some other small parties, charged them so furiously in the rear, that nearly 300 were killed on the spot & 148 made prisoners. (See page 226 Lope of Putnam)

The next morning Rogers was sent to

12 Rogers's Rangers ordered off.

recommanding the fuse and bravery of the rebels - but finding them unable to help themselves, & with the utmost reluctance [illegible] he dispatched them with the hatchet to the world of spirits.

For this act Rogers was severely censured for his barbarity.

1759

General Amherst raised the seige of Ticonderoga with an army of 12,000 regulars & provincials made preparations for attacking Crowders point by regular siege; on which the French evacuated the place and immediately after Crown point, both of which Amherst took possession without other opposition than a few discharges of artillery, in which he lost Col Rogers Jun. an accomplished young officer as he was recommending the fact.

"Thus young nobleman much regretted the gallant Rogers, in the circumstances of birth, age, character, and useful qualifications. He fell near the spot where that young hero was slain the year before".

Williams' Vermont & Smollet History Smollet from it

1777

General Burgoyne took possession of Ticonderoga & Crown point, the americans having evacuated them. Ticonderoga was taken by Allen and Arnold May 10-1775 and held from that time, by the americans, until the evacuation above mentioned.

Summer & Years to the place during the years of
1757 between Putnam & Rogers, and the French and
Indians, which have not been noted. one at
Rogers Rock on the west side of Lake George
fought by Rogers; on the way to Ticonderoga by same
party of Rogers; on the Lake, by
Putnam & Rogers, and one near fort Lyman
by the same; besides two or three on wood
creeks and at Sawtle Bay, the narratives &c
of these, more information wanted. Sea page
36.

Sea page
50 among
documents

London Magazine Dec. 1759

Various information.

In 1759 General Amherst repaired & strengthened
the works at Ticonderoga. In october he
ordered, for the better defence of Crown-point,
three forts to be erected, which he named
Grenadier fort, Light Infantry fort and
Gages Light Infantry fort. Speaking of the
position he says, "it is the best situation he
has seen in America, being naturally com-
manded, and had all the advantages
of the Lake, and strength of ground
that can be desired. about this time a road
was cut 77 miles through Vermont to N. 4
(now Charleston) to open a communication
from Massachusetts and New Hampshire.
The Provincials he remarks, are excellent
axe-men - that the works could not be car-
ried on without them; and that the wood

and

and activity of their Colonels were of the greatest assistance in forwarding the works.

London May. Journ 1757.

Saratoga destroyed

In 1745 the French & Indians made an inroad into the territories of N York, reduced and demolished the fort at Saratoga, & murdered all the people they found there, among whom was Col. Schuyler Junr. And tho' assurances made such frequent incursions into the colony, that before the year was at an end, it was computed, they had killed or made captive no less than 320 persons belonging to the colony alone.

London May. Oct 1754

Extract of a Letter from Albany August 15. 1754

I set out for Fort Edward last thursday, about 10 in the morning and found vast numbers all along the Road. Three miles on this side the fort I met an express who informed me Fort Wm Henry had surrendered that morning about 7 o'clock. This news obliged me to ride smartly along, tho' the night was dark and about half an hour after 8 I got opposite the fort, this side the River, where I found Sir William Johnson encamped with about 2500 of the militia.

Sir William Johnson

The whole time gives an account of the surrender of fort Wm Henry and the massacre, much as is given by our Historians

Ibid.

Another Letter from Albany dated August 17th

More favorable account of the massacre at Fort Wm Henry

17th says. This morning arrived here several of Jims, who had been roping and thought to be killed, who say, they all turned back to Montcalm at Fort Wm Henry with Col Munro who with Col Young are all safe at Fort Edward, and may be expected here to morrow. Col Young wounded, he being wounded. They do not think we had above ten or twelve killed after the place was taken; but that the Indians have carried off several Provincials whom Montcalm engaged, upon his honour, to return safe, as soon as he came up with them. The fort is entirely destroyed and all the intrenchments filled up, but they have left their own standing. The above number to be killed are included in what they announce amount.

Extract from a Letter from Lake George July 11- 1758.

Lance May 1758 Sept.

The enemy who were entirely covered by a breast work 6 feet thick, kept an incessant and heavy fire upon us from their swivels and small arms, mowed down our brave officers and men by hundreds. Major Proby was killed on the top of the trench as were several other officers. About 3 o'clock just as the regulars were retreating, our regiment, and then an the Capt Thomas in a heavy fire intending to

Particulars of the attack on Ticonderoga

retire to rouse every one and indeed some had already begun to retreat which it is supposed the enemy observed; they then hoisted English colours, and clubbed their Guns, shewed themselves on their Breast-works and beckoned to us; on which the whole advanced briskly; but coming within 15 or 20 yards of the enemy they struck their colours and threw in upon us a most terrible and heavy fire such as we had not yet experienced which killed multitudes and obliged us to retire, to remove ourselves from the disorder we were thrown in. Finding it impracticable to force the trenches, the whole were ordered to retreat; about 5 o'clock we retired to the strong grounds about the mills. We were then ordered to the advance post, where our Battoes lay; and at the 9th at Night of Day, the whole army was ordered to embarke, and return to their encampment on this side the Lake. ==

Decoy the English

from Gen Bp heard from the Letter of Augt 15. Page 14.

"Who can tell, that one of the 200 that fell in to the hands of the French, in the last months (July 1757) near Ticonderoga, has been spared."

What action was this? Answer at Sabbath day point in Col. Bamfield. (Shelton mustered Essex Regiment, Instructor

Particulars of the attack of the Baron Dieskau on General Johnson's army at S. end of Lake George Sept. 8-1755

Government having determined on an expedition against the French post at Crown point. a provincial army was assembled at Albany, under the command of William Johnson a native of Ireland then residing on the Mohawk River in the state of New York. General Lyman, a respectable Lawyer of Suffield in Connecticut, was attached to the Expedition and was second in command.

The latter part of July Lyman moved with the principal part of the army, which consisted of about 5000 men, to the carrying place where he commenced the building of Fort Edward, (where he) was joined about the middle of August by Johnson with the artillery and attendance necessary for the expedition. Leaving a garrison of 500 men under the command of Col. Blanchard of New Hampshire, Johnson moved forward to the South end of Lake George cutting a road most of the way through the bushes sufficient for the passage of his baggage and artillery, where he formed his camp on a very good piece of ground. Where Fort George now stands, covered on both flanks by the thick wooded swamps and the Lake in

his men. Here he determined to wait the arrivall of the Bottoes company for the passage of the Lake. Sept 4 Johnson rec'd intelligence by his scouts that a ~~detachment~~ French party of about 1800 men had removed from Ticonderogo towards Crown Point, by the way of South Bay. This force was commanded by the Baron Dieskau, [illegible] who had arrived in Canada as commander in chief of the army in that province, (on account of their and misconduct).

at South Bay, was Wadsworth, the army left their Bottoes and marched towards Crown Point to attack it. Having arrived within 4 miles of the fort, the Baron halted his army, and communicated his design to the troops. But finding the Canadians averse to the assault of a work fortified with cannon; and discovering a readiness to attack the camp of Johnson at the Lake, which, they were informed by an English prisoner was without cannon or fortifications, the Baron changed his route, & [illegible] for the right & traversing the woods he came into the Lake George road, about 4 miles from Johnsons camp. and near the south point of (a rocky) hill it was called Sinnets mountain. at this place the Baron left his [illegible] and Baggage & marched on

+ I am a volley men & Bullets (a little south).

It was not till the enemy had left Santa Cruz that Johnson had intelligence of the Barons decision on fort Edward. This he immediately communicated to Lt. Blanchard by seperate messengers, with orders to withdraw his troops within the works. One of the messengers were intercepted and killed; the other returned about 12 at Night and reported that he saw the enemy about 4 miles North of fort Edward. Early the next morning (Sept 8) by the advice of a Council of war, Johnson detached Lt. Col. Williams, a major with 1000 men and about 200 Indians, under (old) Hendrick, their not such sachem, with orders to "encounter the enemy in their retreat, either as victors or as defeated in their designs". Upon the departure of Williams' detachment an imperfect kind of Breast work was thrown up, of trees that were cut for the purpose and a few cannon which had arrived a day or two before, were hauled from the Lighthouse up, to strengthen the front.

Having proceeded about 3 miles on the road towards fort Edward Williams unexpectedly met the Baron's army in a ravine formed by two mountains. The Baron had detached the greatest part of Williams' men on a flank disposition of his front & secure the main body of his regulars with

with him in the center of the road
he formed the Canadians & Indians on the
right and left (in the woods) in a semi
circle around Williams; the
right in a valley the left on the declivity
of a high hill extending down to the
right flank of Williams. Road
fight. When the ambuscade was
discovered within the ambuscade Hen
dreck who was some distance in front
was heailed by a hostile Indian, "Whence
came you?" From the Mohawks, re-
plied Hendrick. Whence came you?
from Montreal was the answer. Im-
mediately, the war whoop
steadily, a heavy fire commenced on
Williams from the right flank
left flank of the
ambuscade. Williams ordered
his men to mount the hill on his right
and from
once for cover. They did not ascended
more than 20 or 30 paces when they found
directly fire from the hill, which
put the detachment into confusion
The troops retreated in great confusion
to Bloody Pond, shunning cover
the enemy from behind trees & bushes,
where they could not by coat. Each,
who was stationed with 300 men.
from

Holmes Annals. Vol. I. p. 129

Notes: Hawks was one of the 9 soldiers
Some one had left the fort without leave
the night was cold & wet with snow
the ground was covered with snow
the Mohawks were of Sault St Louis. Rutherfurd

from Johnsons camp to cover the retreat. By this manoeuvre the army were checked and the remainder of the detachment, under Col Whiting & Connecticut, arrived at the camp in great confusion & consternation, magnifying the number of the enemy.

The loss of the detachment was considerable: Williams fell by a shot through his head* in the first fire from the hill, near a large rock (near to the corn about 4 rods west of the fence next road, on the side of the hill) His Major (Ashley) five Captains, several subalterns and more than 100 privates, (were killed, or taken & massacred or wounded) with the brave old Hendrick and 40 of his Indians were killed in the ambuscade & on the retreat†. (Lt Ensign Stratton of New Fairfield)

It was the intention of Dieskau to let Williams get completely within the ambuscade before the action commenced. He had ordered his men not to reserve their fire until a discharge was given by his column of regulars in the centre; but the fire from the left flank was sent on the attack sooner than was intended. Had the Baron's plan been observed it is probable Williams detachment would have been

---

* By a soldier who was in the engagement I am informed that Hendrick was killed in the retreat on the westerly side of Bloody Pond

† The army of the assembly is called on his Journal, his Sir William's Camp, & sometimes his Camp; & sometimes the Camp at the Lake, & sometimes the Camp at Lake George.

Dieskau's camp & Sir William's camp is the same

See page 4

killed & wounded. —

The loss of the Enemy was also considerable: Among the slain was M St. Pierre who commanded the Indians in Dieskau's army (Barbarous as the Lake)

The Baron pursued the retreating troops in- to Johnsons camp where he arrived half after eleven in the forenoon. He made a halt about 1 to 2 yards in front of Johnsons ~~line~~ centre, and deployed into Line and formed a platoon fire with his regulars, which did little execution: The Canadians & Indians filed off into the swamps on the two flanks of Johnsons Line, where they kept up an irregular fire ~~upon his flanks~~ for some time; a few discharges of artillery into the swamps soon drove them from their cover. The Baron regulars pursued their ground and under for some time under a most deadly fire of (artillery & small arms. Unable to make an impression on the centre they moved to the right and attacked the regiments of Ruggles, Williams & Titcomb. That regiment mixed the attack with ~~front~~ up and kept up a constant & well directed fire, which did great execution.

This attempt upon the right continued ~~about~~ an hour, without the appearance of

Williams Vermont

* The artillery which Johnson drew the enemy

succeſs. Dickson now found that he could
~~not~~ make ~~any~~ impreſſion on Johnson line,
with his ~~mixed~~ body of ~~Irregulars~~; and that
the fire of his own troops was weak and
ineffective, attempted to retreat, but it was
in much confusion. Seeing this a party of
Johnsons troops ~~Regt~~ attacked the Breastworks full on
their rear and ~~purſued~~ their flight. The
Barron, who had received a wound in his leg was
found alone, leaning on the stump of a tree
unable to walk. A soldier approaching
him, he presented his sword as token of
~~submiſſion~~ observing that the soldier did
not understand him, he attempted to
draw his watch to present it to him; the
~~soldier suspecting~~ him to be in search of a pistol
~~immediately fired on and attempted to draw~~
~~a pistol~~ & ~~pulled the~~ found a charge
through the Barons lips. He was then
Holmes conducted to Johnsons quarters, dangerously
annals wounded; but it ~~the wound~~ did not
prove immediately mortal; he lived
to reach ~~England~~ Europe where sometime af-
ter he died of the wound.

The ~~plotting~~ enemy having ~~got~~ to the Beggars near the Palace
Near Wickes where Williams was ambuscaded in
Bucks the morning, and found three packs

for

Belknap's men Sunday Hill or Cilla Wt.

Marshal says Mgun mes & Johnsons attacked & routed Dies Canes Baggage Guard Journeys to the rear Dieskau defeated those Probably incorrect. It is said Meyer Rogers was with the Mgunes

reinstrument. Early in the morning on the Day of the action, a recruiting party from fort Edward had discovered some Baggage wagons lumping in the road leading to Lake George near Sandy Hill where upon a detachment of New Hampshire troops consisting of 120 men were ordered to the spot & found the wagoners & some cattle dead but no enemy. Hearing the report of cannon towards the Lake, M Gunnes men divided their party in that direction. They soon found that he crossed at the ground where Dieskau had defeated those men in marching soon after they had joined them selves. He immediately attacked them, with his whole force, with the advantage of surprise & nearly completely routed them and dispersed them in every direction, taking some prisoners, & many scalps with their ammunition. M Gunnes Lost 12 men, and himself was mortally wounded & died in Johnsons camp a few days after.

In the engagement of the Day the greatest loss fell on Williams div-

Lieutenant, In the whole 160 men were killed and about 60 wounded among ~~them~~ the latter were General Johnson & his aid de Camp, Mr Nichols & Col. Titcomb was killed at the works.

Our Historians disagree respecting the numbers of the two armies. Johnson's is generally estimated at 4000; Dieskau's at 1800; viz. 200 regulars, eight hundred Canadians & eight hundred Indians. Marshall mentions this army at 1200 regulars & 600 Canadians and Indians. - Dieskau railed Johnson Brute with 3000 4000 regulars; eight companies of these were captured off the Banks of Newfoundland, by Admiral Bascawen say 1000. The same number were landed at Louisburgh. After his arrival at Montreal the Baron detached 700 up the River to Fort Frontenac; with the remainder he proceeded to Crown Point. From this statement it appears there must have been with the Baron about 300 regulars. Probably Marshall's estimation is (the most) accurate

Dieskau's loss at the camp was between 500 & 600. killed & wounded and about 30 prisoners.

The attacks on the front of the Baron must, under all circumstances, be pronounced accurate. Johnson's army was at least double & most of the French. They had chosen

Lond. Mag. 1759 Oct. Doubtful see Hanna Map.

Remarks upon the Battle

chosen an excellent position on a rising ground, the flanks well secured by morasses: the front open and secured by a log Breast work, proof against musketry. If most of the men were furnished with Excellent fowling pieces with which most of them were used to shoot Ducks at long shot. It was a capital error in the General, after he had determined on the attack, not to make a rapid charge that he did, but proceeding with the Bayonet, reserving his fire till his men could lay their muskets over the breast work. Considering the consternation of Johnson's troops, on the return of Williams' detachment, this appears to be the only method which could have been urged with success.

Johnson

Johnson has been censured for not pursuing the enemy on the retreat - in England's Life of Lake George and attacking Fort Edward, a strong point, and for detaching Williams in the morning of the action. Want of discipline in his army and

ence sufficient knowledge of the strength of the Ground Jones and works at Ft. and C. point to fix two cannons to cover him on the two first points. The duty of detaching Williams was to attack the Baron on his retreat from Edward "either as victor or defeated in his designs". Johnson has seen the enemy the night previous ~~to the attack~~, about 4 miles north of that post; and he had been informed that, an attack on that place was the object of the Barons movement. Had the plan been carried, it is probable the Baron would have held it as long as the ~~post~~ place - this would have compelled Johnson to have left his post at the Lake and, by every military rule, attempted a manoeuvre. Had Dickson been repulsed by Blandchard, Johnson ought to have marched with the whole, or principal part of his force, and attacked him in his retreat. In either case Williams detachment was to make to have made an effectual attack and probably would have been beaten. It was an error in Johnson in not watching with small parties the movements of the Baron, and ~~thinking~~ discovering that he had changed his route, ~~and to cover his movements~~ to attack him at the Lake. Williams also committed a great error in not

guarding

Johnson Letter.

might he not have sent a detachment down the Lake and over to the narrows and destroyed the bridges on that route to Ft.

Dickson encamped the night before on the woods a little S.E. of the Lake & near the settlement.

[illegible] for [illegible] months, [illegible]
and discovering the Beacon at Ossmock in
season to have formed his troops for
action, or to have [illegible] retreated to
Camp, as circumstances might dictate.
If we can suppose that the enemy were not
respected (as [illegible]) is altogether inadmissible.
He knew or ought to have known that
the enemy were within 7 or 8 miles of
the camp at the Lake the [illegible] coming, and that the ground
from the enemy [illegible] would enable
them to move at the point in the
morning, where he was attacked.
If any palliation of this surprise can
be urged, it is, that on the head a body of
200 Indians in front under the cover
of a wood & bush, he might have [illegible]
posted himself some [illegible] sur-
prise. But [illegible] want of [illegible] caution
[illegible] the danger of entrusting too much
to their vigilance. Every [illegible] precaution
[illegible] taken in an enemy of Wil
derness in the rear.

Reflections. Notwithstanding the last conceded [illegible]
it must be acknowledged that in War
much

depends on chance. In the this case, had Williams inspected the ground where he fell into the ambuscade a few hours earlier he would have avoided the Barons snare, for it appears the latter came into the road from the woods from the Whitehall road about the same time Williams arrived at the same point. Had this happened Williams would have been out or near Fort Edward at the time of the attack on Johnson. What would have been the result of an engagement under such circumstances is doubtful. The inequality of the two armies would have been less, and the chance of victory on the part of the Baron much greater. But if the latter had been beaten, Williams would have been favorably situated for an attack upon his defeated troops, reinforced by Fullerton's detachment, with which he undoubtedly must have formed a junction on the Lake George Road; and with such a force the Baron defeated army might have been destroyed. Had Johnson been defeated Williams might have returned to Fort Edward and

~~with his right hand~~ Blanchard, two years, formed a false complaint against ~~the~~ subsequent conspirators of the Brown ~~conspiracy~~ subsequent to it. But that court would have been merely incidental; and would not the result of a mere concerted plan and therefore entitled to no grant of applause. merit.

Military Mentor Vol. 1. p. 198

"Every enterprise, even a military action, which is not designed to answer some important end, supposing it even crowned with the most brilliant success, has no claim to applause, and is, indeed less entitled to reward than to disgrace."

ibid. p. 203

One of the maxims of the great Condé was "that to enable a general not to be afraid of his enemies when they were near him, he should have taken that precaution of having a fear of them when they were at a distance"

ibid. 204

"Good sense instructs us not to venture into a desperate country till we have secured it. An officer would be inexcusable, who should fall into an ambuscade through the neglect of this precaution. There are always an infinity of means to be employed; and these covered

with so much art, that the most cautious will find it difficult to escape them. In some of these cases a degree of excuse may be admitted. But with regard to an ambuscade, especially if it be a strong one, the officer who suffers himself to fall into it, can plead nothing in his justification. Negligence, or want of foresight, of whatever kind is wholly unpardonable. The non plus ultra, if in war there be any, of military exactions of all excuses. War is a science founded upon principles which, arising from the nature & eminence of the objects, are certain and demonstrable, and upon infallible rules of security & precaution. It is thus in the power of an Officer to foresee what the enemy may attempt against him, and he ought to be always prepared for every event; and it cannot but excite our astonishment when we read in History, of great Generals suffering themselves to be surprised by stratagems the most palpable, and often seen by them even negligently.

William Peterson

On the conduct of William I am not disposed to censure. He is said to have been a gentleman of respectability and a brave officer. It is not to be supposed, [illegible] that he was acquainted with the scientific principles of War. [illegible] the improved, [illegible] of that time he [illegible] that the essential

qualification of an officer is daily known
any, and in general, no man cares
more trade. But experience has
taught us that this qualification, though
of great importance, is but little consi-
dered to fit men officers for command.
Indeed without prudence, foresight, mathe-
matics and experience an officer cannot
expect to discharge honourably & safely
the duty he owes his country
which has placed him in military com-
mand. In our time we have greater
opportunity and advantages for learning
the art of war. Books have been
multiplied; histories detailing the number
of campaigns are early obtained; schools for
instruction in the higher branches of war
are instituted by most nations and the
art has been brought to great perfection.
But it is to be regretted that many who
engage in the military profession still neg-
lect to cultivate the art, and persuade
themselves to the false notion that a few
rules memorized of the parade will be found
exact, & pattern and exhibit all
that are necessary for an officer.

There are many in many, no doubt
honest, humane and amiable men who
have

Washington speech to Congress.

Inducement that were is totally unnecessary, and who can endeavouring to instil this sentiment notion into the minds of the people. Until mankind are wholly changed in their modes of thinking, living, and employment, & as seems to me, this (doctrine) is dangerous. No nation in the present state of the world can safely neglect its liberty without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergences. Says Washington "In pursuance of the observance of pacific maxims might exempt a nation from the necessity of practising the rules of the military art, ought to the it's care in preserving and transmitting, by proper establishments the knowledge of that art. Whatever argument may be drawn from particular examples, superficially viewed, a thorough examination of the subject will ever show that the art of war is at once comprehensive and complicated; that it demands much previous study; and that the proficiency of it, in its most improved and present state, is always of great moment to the security of a nation"

Postscript Observations page 42.

"Reflections on the attacks of Ticonderoga in 1758. By William Cunningham Esqr. Assistant Adjutant General to the British Forces

"The conduct of the British General, in this expedition, was negligent, rash and improvident. In an enterprize of such importance, the position of

of the works of the enemy should have been carefully examined, by some of the most experienced officers in his army, and it would not have been inconsistent with his duty had he taken the trouble of reconnoitering the enemy's lines himself. He who hesitatingly to the opinion of an engineer, must be deficient in scientific knowledge, and unqualified to command: he will be obliged frequently to consider objects through the medium of another man's vision, and commit the safety of his army, the interests of his country, and his own reputation, to the judgment and decision of a young inferior officer. The very name of General implies professional knowledge; and surely nothing can be more mortifying to the pride of a real officer, than to be found ignorant of the scientific part of the military profession. Is a position to be chosen, fortified and defended? Are intrenchments to be attacked, or a fortress to be besieged? Can a General do nothing without the assistance of an engineer? It is to be hoped that a great majority of the present Generals and field officers

in the army, and justly entitled to the
able discharge of the important duties of
their respective stations. I have the honour
of being acquainted with many officers in their
corps, who to extensive scientific acquirements,
have added a general knowledge of military
operations, and are an honour to the British
service, and a powerful acquisition to their
Country; but in the case I am speaking of,
the Shirley, a lawyer, and the Pepperell, a
merchant were appointed Generals - the
former as Commander in Chief in America
- the latter as a major General!!!"

On an elevated plain thirty yards square with pines,
about 100 80 yards west of the site of Fort Wm
Henry and seventy to one hundred of graves arranged
in regular order; all sunk beneath the
nations surface. "Who are these?" "What
is all this vision, and with whom do I con-
verse?" with shadows. They are gone!"
Here perhaps rest the remains of Tetoonk.
& others who fell in Dieskaus attack in 1755,
of M Gauns famed in military History - my
Mississaga Chief, who died in 1756 at
the fort, and other warriors unknown
Here

Graves at Fort Wm Henry

1757 to the old year near the fort

"Stout soldiers of merit, stout-gentlemen of yore!
"The battle's fought, the struggle's o'er
"While the fife tune is green & the Lake rolls wave
"The tear drop shall moisten the turf of the brave!"

Regnis ambuscade near Ticonderoga

Sirmes' Mil Mary Dictionary cont. Wm Hemp Jnt

Jour Lois Journal

In 1756, or 1757 Major Rodgers ambuscaded a party of French near the Saw Mills, at foot of Lake George into Lake Champlain. Here the ground rises gradually for about 200 yards & then runs on a level to Lake George. Both sides of the road was close by wood with wood. On the 22 of May the Major fixed an ambuscade upon the side of a rising ground at near 200 yards distance from the Boats (at the foot of the hills) and within a quarter of an hour 42 men came along the road from the advance guard at Lake George, and passing the Major descended the hill; but just as the foremost reached the Boats, he attacked them in the rear, and killed 9 at the first fire; which so intimidated the rest that they flung down their Arms, some taking to their Boats, and others swimming the River; the Major have even continued his fire, to obtain the commanding ground, dislodged the whole party and returned the same evening to Fort Wm Henry with the loss of a man. The enemy were near 4 times his number.

Simes Picturesque

Ticonderoga has all the advantages that nature and art can give it, being defended on three sides by water which surrounded by Rocks, and on the half of the 4th side by a swamp and where that fails by an intrenchment and breast works. (Burnt until in 1759 by French)

ibid.

Crown point was built by the French in 1732. a Bay and River form a point on which it stands.

Title.

A Visit to the Lakes and Hudson River, in the (northerly part) of the State of New-York, in the Summer of 1818. 64819 Containing Historical Sketches of the Military Operations in that Section of Country, from the commencement of the War of 1755, to the Peace of 1783.

1818

A considerable attention to the History of this section of Country — a personal acquaintance with many Officers and Soldiers who shared in the year of 1755 and that of our Revolution; together with a desire to receive from oblivion the local [illegible]

~~action~~ the participation, and
of the many battles & skirmishes
there fought, and the endurements for
Many they must be the subject
undertaking the work.

It is acknowledged that details of most of
these transactions are to be found in the
written accounts of those times, but they are not
always given with accuracy, and
being scattered through voluminous
works, without plans & maps it is not easy to acquire that
knowledge of them & such frequent
interest ~~they justly claim~~ as con-
nected with the early History of our
country they justly claim. In preparing even this
country the labour is attended with difficulty, & to ascertain
~~History of the~~ the sites of the most ~~early~~ important transactions
The section of country selected for the sub-
ject of the work is perhaps the most
remarkable of any within the United
States. Scarcely a mile in extent, from
the village of Stillwater to Crown point
is to be found, which has not been a scene
of Blood & Slaughter (many of our Brethren suffered
the deprivations, hardships incident to campaigns in the
woods infested with savages — Here they
fought, bled and died, and lie (were)
unknown, almost forgotten ~~in records~~
by their posterity. Should they faithfully
exhibit the unceasing activity of God

Barnaby

† Brethren here this host of men
‖ & the blood of men here & there on the earth
¡ Sisters here they wept, & children cried
¡ Here are our sires, unburied they lie

†† 30 Battles between the French & English

Burgoyne, and winced a firmness and resolution peculiar only to himself; and at length overcame and captured a disciplined army, amply furnished with all the appiratus of modern war, commanded by able veteran generals.

The success of this scene cannot but be highly interesting to every American; and when accompanied with plans and maps, drawn on the spot, exhibiting the minutiæ of the operations, must be instructing. To the military men they are of the first importance; by examining the defects and excellencies in the various movements he may acquire useful lessons for his own conduct when called to the field in defence of his country.

What flame of skill and judgement, can contemplate the group in conformity with which the first operations of the war of 1775 were conducted by the British generals, without horror and indignation? But with what satisfaction will he review the subsequent skill and able conduct of an Amherst & a Wolf. The conquest of Canada, although an enemy he cannot but applaud the skill, intrepidity and perseverance of a Montcalm.

our

Our Revolutionary men exhibited many
Instances of high merit, who commanded
in the northern departments, and tho
all have not been bred in military
schools, or in regular service, they
evinced the skill and bravery of older
Generals. It were unnecessary to
name to the men of that day, a Montgom-
ery, a Gates - a Lincoln a Schuyler - a
St Clair, and so far as mere
constitutes the Genius, as above: Did
it may not at this Day be deemed
to burn a little incense in private
of the high minded Ben-
gayne - the steady resolution of a
Phillips and a Frazer and a Riedesell.
For, in the elegant language of
I cannot withhold from the enemy the
respect due to the soldier, and the imme-
diate conflict over, he becomes my
enga ence seizes my good will".

Burgoyne's address and Col. Hanley's trial at Cambridge

Custom is generally the consequence of
misfortune; but it remains a question
whether this would have been the fate
of General Burgoyne had he been left
to act according to his own judgment
without being (fettered with) instructions,

from his ministry which he deemed ~~[illegible]~~ peremptory. His passage of the Hudson at Saratoga after the defeat of St Leger and Baum and ~~[illegible]~~ giving up his (communication) ~~communication~~ time of operations with his posts in the rear has been a subject of animadversion. In answer to this the General pleaded the tenor of his orders, and the season of the year admitted no alternative. In a letter to the minister of war, he says, "The expedition I commanded was evidently meant at first to be hazarded, circumstances might require it should be devoted; a critical Junction of Mr Gates' force with Mr Washington might properly decide the fate of the War; the failure of my junction with Sir Henry Clinton, or the loss of my retreat to Canada, could only be a partial misfortune. As the instructions to the General have not been made public and only to the inferred from his letters ~~[illegible]~~, it is impossible, admitting the propriety of the measure to have been ~~[illegible]~~ subject to military rules, to decide whether the General is chargeable with the event or the minister.

It can hardly be supposed however that the instructions to the General required him to push on to Albany

or form a junction with Sir Henry Clin-
ton regardless of military Rules & of
all consequences. It is probable that they
were general & the Journal objects
to capture Albany - form a junction
with the British Forces from New York -
establish post on the River, and there
by cut off the communication between
the northern and southern States.
The time and manner in which
he were to execute these plans, must
have been left to his discretion;
and the question remains whether
his measures were the best that
could have been adopted to effect
those purposes.

In invading a country, it is a general
rule to establish a number
of Magazines (nearly the Captain) or
a line parallel to and near the frontier,
sufficient for supplying the army;
this is called the military base;
& lines of operation communicating
with the magazines, a base must be kept

open at all times in the rear of the advancing army. This rule is strictly to be adhered to, in acting where the General is certain of procuring supplies from the invaded Country, which is but seldom the case: or of putting with Success.

What distance an army may safely move from its Magazines depends on the extent of the base. When the object on which the army moves is situated at a great distance the base must be proportionally extended. In general the rule is that when lines are drawn from the extremities of the base to the object, the angle formed by them at the object, ought not to be less than 90 degrees; and when the angle is greater the base is unnecessary. This principle apply only in open Countries, where an army may retire nearly in a right line, to any point of the Base. When a country is covered with Woods and without Roads, it may be necessary to act upon a single line of operations, and to establish upon that,

Principles of the mil. Key Base + Lines of Operation

215

Montgomerie at suitable distance
so fortified that they cannot be
covered by a coup de main.
General Burgoyne must leave
detached from Quebec with the 24
Lavaune to Lake Ontario and
his line of operation through
Lake Champlain to Ticonderoga
one Fort George. From the last
place he must send a second column
tending to Fort Anne on Wood Creek
and his line of operation shall
his objective angle at Fort Edward
which was to arrive
moving from thence he gain
upon his base and attempted to sup-
ply his army in the invaded County.
Leaving of this, he was left with
out sufficient supplies and
not long able to move his base
by a retrograde movement, on
his old line of operation,
nor to retire on any other, he was
compelled to Surrender.

~~Let us examine what this~~

From this view of the case it would appear that the advance from Fort Edward and passage of the River was not warranted by ~~mistaken rules~~ existing circumstances. But let us examine whether the reputation of success, and other existing circumstances, justified the movement. Sir Henry Clinton, as Burgoyne supposed, was to move rapidly up the Hudson with the necessary provisions for both armies and form a junction with ~~Burgoyne~~ him at or near Albany. The armies had in no instance successfully fought on the open field a force like that under Burgoyne, ~~with~~ but ~~they~~ had frequently retreated. They had abandoned fortresses strongly natured and built, without a struggle; their troops were far from being disciplined, and without an armament of three pieces of artillery in the open field, it could not be supposed there was much risque in ~~pursuing~~ pursuing, by retired gates, would be placed between the hostile armies, ~~and~~ ~~would be~~ compelled to leave the

the Hudson and retreat towards N. England. They, bloody, encountered the 19th of September on Bemis's heights. Their unparalleled in the annals of war, was amply sufficient to shew that the British army had serious impediments to overcome ~~their~~ its progress. They found a body of men to contend with, who could fight, ~~effectually~~ effectually, not only in the woods, but ~~had~~ with had the resolution to attack them in defiance of their discipline and stratagems. The situation of Burgoyne was now most critical. Cut off from his magazines in the rear with only about 20 days provisions, ~~for his army~~ and his army constantly ~~encreasing~~ increasing and Sir Henry Clinton's force still at a great distance. Gates himself encouraged by his small stock of provisions like the autumn of the 7th of October compelled him to retreat to Saratoga with only 5 or 6 days

~~subsistence~~ for his army. In this situation he could not long Know clouded ~~of his~~ ~~fate~~ what must be his fate. It is believed however by some that he might have effected his retreat to the Lakes, had he still proposed possession for four or five Days, by a Cannonading his heavy baggage and stetting. What impediment the militia on his rear might have been is uncertain. It Probably they would have presented but a feeble obstruction. His retreat when he might not have pursued up, on the west side of the river, where the country was tolerably level, tho crowned, passed it above Glens Falls & crossed at Thunderegoa by an movement on the west side of Lake George. Be this as it may, it is, in my opinion, clear that if he had retreated immediately after the action of the 19th September he would have gained his baggage & perhaps cut the Lieut with little loss. Neglecting this when his capital error

Note. The foregoing subject to be continued hereafter. (See Stedman remarks further on

Continued on a company killed at Shelby.

The following lines are applicable to the men who fell in Williams ambuscade

"All calm is the spot, & to some a stranger
" Where foemen's brave spirits in agony fleet;
And the fourteen wanderers unmindful of danger,
" O'er the grave where they lie, & the spot where they bleed!
" Still, still as they sleep fancy from Woods dread commotion
" Their offspring for ages around them shall weep,
" And the leaves of their sons, as they breed in sorrow
" Shall hallow the turf where their fathers sleep",

Lines on our neglect to erect monuments to the memory of our deceased heroes

" When an Europes red plains, heroes gallant. by punish,
" Fame spreads her broad pinions their exploits to tell;
" While the smooth chiselled bust there resemblances cherish,

"And mute sculptured urns mark the place when they fell.

"But of your ivoried fortunes, no lonestone is telling,

"Not even the rude verse of your sad fate complains;

"But Eagles aloft on the pine trees are yelling,

"Like ghosts hovering o'er their unbowed remains."

1755 A full list of all the Battles, skirmishes &c
1756 that have taken place on my parallel
1757 ogram; arranged Geographically, North to South.

on West side

1758 Abercrombie attacks on Ticonderoga & Defeat
1759 Amherst Do by opening a siege, finds evacuate.
1775 Allen & Arnold surprise Ticonderoga.
1777 Burgoyne invests Ti. St Clair evacuates it.
" Browns attacks on Do & Blockhouse at Mills.
1757 Rogers surprises & ambushes a party near the mills.
1758 Abercrombie attacks French advance 4 miles from
North end Lake George. Dame killed
1759 Col Parker cut off at Do (Sabbath day point)
1758 Rogers & Putnam action on Lake near Sab
bath Day point.
— Rogers eloped at his Rocks.
1757 Dieskau's attacks on Johnson S end Lake George
1757 Montcalm attacks on Fort William Henry, & succeeds

1757 Montcalm takes fort Wm Henry by siege & Garrison massacred by Indians.

1777 Indians defeated by Bellows near bloody Pond

1755 Williams ambuscaded and killed 4 miles South of Lake George: 2nd day Fourth Blood.

ib. M. Gennes attacks on Durham disperses troops. near the ground of Williams ambuscade some Days

1777 ~~Lieuts~~ Hopkins & Lt Coon killed at Wilkins Roche & Col Warner escapes.

1755 Geans cut off at halfway Brooks.

1758 Do do between Glens falls & Sandy Hill

1777 Attacks on Burgoyne advance & Skirmishes Moon Creek: Skirmish on Mehoon

ib. Skirmish upon mid Saratoga meadows under Maj Hull. (See his Defence at Court martial)

ib Attack on Burgoyne at Fish Creek, short time before his surrender

1745 Indians destroy Saratoga & inhabitants.

1777 Battle at Bemis Heights Sept 19th

Do Do ——— Oct 7th

2d on East side

1777 Affair at Hubbarton in St Clair troops.

1758 Rogers & Putnam at Newcomers. on Lake George

1758 or 1759 Putnams Near Schenectady. Indians in three Canoes.

1758 Putnam Rogers Battle with Moulang. near Lost Ann. Putnam taken prisoner

1777 Battle Skirmish at Lost Ann (Britishers & Americans) on Bath Hill

16 American out post at Fort Edward defeated & Sleep M-Crea killed by the Indians

1757 & 1758 Indians attack Capt Litta at Fort Edward & Scium off by Putnam.

—— attack on Putnam Fort Miller Falls.

1777 Affair at Mount Mount Creek-

16 Battle of Bennington

Several other skirmishes to the place near the Immediately in the early news. Schuylers attack on Burgoyne's army

&c

nearly 40 in the whole dist

In 1780 Mayor Coulton ~~made in expedition~~ to the Iroquois parts George & Ann. ended safely returned to Fort Edward, which the notice was noted. ambuscade at Gages Hill

Desiderata.

A Map of the country from Skeltwater Village to Ceroman Point designating the sites of the Battles & Skirmishes.

Photographic view of Bemis Heights taken on the ground of Gates & Burgoyne

Do of Saratoga Mount Fish Creek.

Topographical Plan of William Ground.

Descriptive of some taken on

Do of the south coast of Lake George, Skenesborough Johnson extending with the Duchess Montcalms Lines at Siege of Fort William Henry & the Valley of Caldwell.

Do of Ticonderoga and Fort adjacent.

Do of Bennington Battle.

Do of Saratoga Stages, (if convenient)

(Perhaps also some views of noted places.

Plan of Hubbardton Battle.

The following works.

Burgoynes Campaign.

"A State of the Expedition from Canada as laid before the House of Commons, By Lt Gne Burgoyne; and verified by evidence; with a collection of Authentic documents & candid elucidation of many circumstances which were omitted from appearing before the house by the prosecution of hostilities, and dedicated to the Officers of the army he commanded. Lc. cond edition. London 1780

The work contains one large

map

map, and several plans of Battles, encampments and the different positions of the army. It is reprinted in a periodical work entitled English Tracts: and is in the Athenaeum at Boston.

Force of Burgoyne Troops at Bennington

The force of the British in the Bennington action, according to Stedman, was about 600 men mostly Germans, including a detachment of Reidesels Dragoons. In the whole army, says Stedman, a corps could not have probably been formed so unfit for service, that required rapidity of motion as Rudesels Dragoons. Their very hats and swords weighed very nearly as much as the whole equipment of one of our soldiers. The worst British Regiment in the service would with ease have marched two miles for their one. His author gives the above mentioned number of men in the detachment. Other historians say, the number was 500. Dr Belknap, who refers to MS. copy of Burgoynes order, says, there were 1500 and 100 Indians. The Count Baume

Holmes Annals.

Burgoynes Plan, runs as follows against sending Germans, but Lord George Germaine ordered it in writing. Says Stedman

Bunnig Grave

lies buried here by the Rocan Indians; once a little rising of the turf above distinguishes his grave.

1818

Halfway Brook

Remarks made on the Ground at Halfway Brook I find on the south side, East of the Present Road a square marke with a Bastion at the S.E. about 10 rods square. on the N.W. side a hungry ground (of pasture) many Stones, but no cultivation. The Land through the Woods (see a sketch in journal). On the South of the same Land a Bastion at S.W. From thence the ground continues Level to Saco Reception. rises and continues Level 3/4 of a mile, then rises in to a fine plain. On this rise is a Creek. East of this present ridge called Indian

Blind Rocks

Rocks or blind Rocks runs deep in two parts. several excavations made round this it would of money so spread to be buried this

Capt Laurence Conkers cruke

Item in the last week. drew the waters
Item made, viz. 1750 a party were con-
ducted and killed. Among whom
were Captain Norman Laurence Jones
& Dakins & Capt Laurence were grad faths
to Jane Langley. Jane on a Journey
near Jamaica when some Battle
happened. The Land contained
about to Miles from Item discended.
a large mountain between the Brooke
and ours. after passing that last
Brooke rose a steady Hill on to
a plain which contained Item Buck Town
20 Rods each a mark viz. Jam's a
= 10 by's Bottom at S E & N W 2 -
(Jupiter Hunters.)

about a mile Capt. Williams cambus
cade. The Rocks at the [illegible] Hunters Battle
Capt Williams Just. I place it about 20 rods
Cambuscade North from where I first Col. S W. 1754.
Jane when a Battle happened
Dunbrams Cotton South of Just
George Jane Mountain Mountains
Item Line between Jamaica
in the rear of the Hill as well as
Town.

Mordaunt Lines — mistake

Found a Mortcation Lines of Communallation from the Ancient Road about west on a line plain towards the Highlands also east towards from the Mountain Examined the Ground about 300 in rear, but on the north of Mountain

Saturday morn embarked in board the Mohawk Steam Boat for Ticonderoga, at ½ o'clock

Steam Boat

morning. accomodation good. Shook by light rain of fine day before. little injury. Singular The morning being unusually foggy we had but little opportunity to view the adjacent Country till we past the Narrows. about 8 o'clock the sun dispelled the fog and presented a fine mountainous scenery. Ingunnal the hills shut down to the Lake; but some small flat appear on each

Mountain

one generally farm & houses.

The Mountain are in generally very rocky. Coming to the Lake Westerly.

Our passage was highly pleasant, the majesty of the Boat. broad,

Remarks

...ven hours; the ~~mail~~ angel regular;
Steamboats produce a considerable
noise and use fuel a circumstance not
unpleasant similar to that of a mill
To the great amusement of the
ears, and by the owners, an amuse-
ment for this mode of Navigation.
How our fancy flies when so frequently
tinged at the oar through the Lake
seems to tell that there some wonderful,
it in elegant floating houses by the
power of steam they would have
smiled at the ~~idea~~ opinion, and considered it
the ~~ravings~~ visionary speculation
the ~~subject~~ subject of the theorist.

Islands

The islands on the lake are numerous
~~most~~ in a fog it requires considerable
skill to avoid them. In some parts
rocks are found a few feet be-
low the water and in clear days
plainly seen: Probably on these rocks the
United Regular packets terminate their
passages.

Etc.

359

Regent's Rock

Jun in lat. 1111 off Regent Rock
in the Gauen of Hague. Part of the
Jurrent Jweet a smooth surface calls
the Slate, Jtanniwhat. of in. Regent
elevated in the yaw of the
Jeaweed entire with the Indians.
Plan. Capt Stacy did take by the Indians
called Nishnewenne quantity Jand of the
Jmuwellers. The Jmoothedly of
this is observed to the right of the
Jpeculative lubbatha; and the necessity
that not expect, for a little South
of the clock is Jaw" passage
through which he might have
discovered with Jufficient safety.

Haws Bay

Near the outlet at the North end of the Lake
on the west side is Haws Bay (Called x
~~Jo Lot Pawhaw who is Jurveyed in~~
~~1757~~). This is the bay where General Am-
herst encamped during his army in 1758.
on his route to attack Ticonderoga. It is
about 1½ mile from the landing of the
place where the present Great Haws

Great Hawe

killed

fallen on Cattaraugus reserve the former County
which have been settled at the Landing.
The Land is more cleared and occupied
by Judge Kellogg. Gen Governeur Peterson
from a Major distinguished himself by
his gallantry. Opposite to the place is
the Village of Alexandria consisting of -
houses, from which the road extends
to the Tuscarora Lands on the outlet where is
Lumber a Landing. The land is level from the
Landing village to within 100 rods of
the Landing where it ascends to the Longitude
of Mr. Hoyt's Rogers in the year 1796
and passes about [illegible] feet above the level
of the Lake.
Opposite to the Landing on the North side
is a small house occupied by Genl Bern
Gaynes where he resided during
in 1799. Always kept an ordinary
opposite to the old French House. From
the Landing of Alexandria Fort.
Here are only [illegible] Grocers, with
bounded by the old French [illegible] lines
cover the forts four acres "seemed
with many graves". Another one is within
a small distance of the Fort

Alexander
a
Rogers
Curtis
cayle
Tuscarora
Village

Gen Wm H. Harrison
Major Rogers
Have often visited
Island of Presque Isle
Andrew Ellicott with many of
Seamy crew
The Island

61

Wherein lies Lt. Colonel Campbell's attack on the old French Lines

This I suppose is the place where Genl Arnold's rear attack on Montcalm took place with the loss of 2000 men killed and wounded.

The fort is in ruins; the Stone of the Bastions of the Bastions Stimulating; On the west side the ditch and ramparts may still be traced; two sides were defended by Bastions - the salient angles were built of stone and cemented on the interior faces were constructed of timber. At the point 30 yards from the fort is a mill now in ruins with stone ramparts & embrasures, formerly surrounded by a battery and a fort for the Brigade guarded by the Americans in 1776 to command the waters on approach. Independence Rock is situated on the Vermont side

Site of old Fi.

This is the second time I have been in my youth fought for this county. The tales thus so often related, are fast in all, are fast in my memory I am invited to the spot by such circumstances

Mount Defiance is a high hill overlooking

Mount Defiance

Came to Mount Independance. On the Hill in the Campaign of 1777 General Phillips conducted a Battery and hauled small heavy peices of ordnance to the Summit. The point on which I am Encamped stands in Rocky and considerably elevated above the waters of the Lake. The Country west is very hilly & covered with a fine growth of Oaks and in every other very level. In the rear of the old fort I have a fine extended prospect the south nearly one half of the extent.

Came I can discern no traces of attacks on those lines or the Lines near the fort? Nor can I on the Lines The Country between Ft & Point appears to be level.

Arrive at Caldwell

At 2 oclock P.M. embarked in the Steam Boat came landed at Caldwell at 12 oclock at Night having been retarded by a strong south wind.

Lieut William Grace

Sunday returned to the Ships, by Glens falls Saw the Baker on the road who I headed and to make search for William Grace who informed me I had passed it on the side hill near the shattered Rock. He engaged to dig for the Bones and inform me of the result.

From the falls to the Great Road I found it excellent. The farms shewn thinly inhabited. in the town of Northumberland. inclusive James's not Lumbering.

I met Reuben Gentleman three miles & a Daughter just as at our Inclosure from Philadelphia. They were very civil - entitled them usual Courtesy resp and were well informed. at Dinner to add Lady he left her seat when our Chaplain ~~judged~~ blessed the

Reuben Yates

In Mr M. Donald I found a well informed and social companion - he is a Scotsman was educated in Edinburgh. & now a Presbyterian minister in Albany. on his present removal in business he was employed in Princeton College. tho a Calvinist I found nothing of the ~~fabric~~ sanctimonious fabric of Prediction & ~~that~~ superstition. He cracks a joke, laughs heartily and enjoys life like other men. brother of our Bookseller in

Rev^d Mr M Donald

Mr Yates of Cambridge Mass who has with him a Daughter married of a brilliant complexion. He has been a Seaman; in the revolutionary

war he commanded a Innovation. He is an old
consolidated Gentleman. one of Good information

July 3- 1818. Rainy - In the afternoon the Quaker
family left us for Boston. We found in
them a tender sensibility for the distresses of
others - a warm friendship - great gentleness
of manners, & simplicity truly attractive
and we parted with them with deep
regret. aside from their Inattention on
this point I cannot but
pronounce them the best of citizens.

Quakers

yesterday the bones of General Montgom
ery carried
Gen'l Montgom ery Bones Sec 8 & 11. p. 111 & 112 Historical Collection

from Whitehall to Troy, under
the direction of the Government of this State.
They are to be deposited in the City of New York near
the monument erected some time since
It is a Question whether these are really the
Bones of the General It is supposed
that he was buried near the place where
he fell with his two Aids Chasman and
Sherman; have the Generals Bones
are to be distinguished from his Aids
I am not informed. (Since informed by Col.
Clarke, that certain known marks were found.)

4th July

Oration

Saturday July 4th was celebrated at Saratoga. A procession paraded through the Streets, marched to the meeting House where an introductory prayer was made by the minister of the place. Oration by a Mr Cowan a Lawyer, preceded by reading the declaration of Independence and the whole concluded by a prayer. Mr Cowan is a ~~Democrat~~ Federalist and it was expected that his address would have been highly ~~Democratic~~ rather ~~so~~ with his politics; but it was of a mystic character. ~~Decidedly modest~~. He eulogized Washington - paid a fine compliment to Mr Jefferson - Solarised the British Government pretty severely - finished the Picture Glory of America. He also ~~noticed~~ the military transactions of the Country Incidentally those of Burgoyne. On the whole I think the Oration displayed a considerable in-

ingenuity. The Dey terminated with out
much ceremony, and the populace were
much more orderly than I expected.
In the afternoon visited Ballston Spring
In this place the Shades are more ele-
gant than at Saratoga. Considerable
Ballston Spa Sums have been bestowed on the place
to make it a fashionable resort; but
the reputation of the Springs does not
stand so high as those of Saratoga. The
new Spring may invite more people
New Spring to the place than usual; but the quality
of the waters are far below those the
Congress.
In the evening I was introduced to Col
Clarke late of the Army, more generally known
by the title of Old Rifle. He is considerably
advanced in years - was in the latter part
of the War of 1755 & part of the Revolu-
tion. He is said to be more gratified
for a partizan; but mourns the
misfortune [illegible] of a misguided zeal

67

He remembers that Abercrombie attacks on Ticonderoga were on the works far that advanced towards the Country; his limits of attack must then have been found on the land now covered with oaks.

Saratoga Street runs from the upper Room N 30 E ½ mile, about the same course. The street about East with the plain. Et. 1000.

Saratoga Village

Vertical scale 5° = 1 Chain

Sketch.

Sunday June 5. Afternoon attended a meeting - a Hopkinian presented. admitting the premises of the presenter as correct, I think the Sermon was ingenious. It was forcibly delivered and the conclusions in general rational. The premises sentiments I think are Hopkinian; but he admitted the free agency of man. How this is reconcilable to the Hopkinian principles I must confess I cannot see.

Monday 6 our friend Yates + Daughter set out for Cambridge, by whom we sent Letters to be lodged at Greenfield - yesterday ~~Day~~ Genl Sterling joined our family from Salisbury in Connecticut with his Lady. He is commander of Division of militia in Connecticut. Was in New London with a Regiment in the late War. ~~He~~ is a Lawyer, by profession and appears quite informed, ~~his conversation was not entertaining~~ Labored

Genl Sterling

at

At the Springs are to be found Gentlemen of all descriptions and from almost all parts of the United States from Canada. Gen. But the great proportion appear to be men of respectability - Lawyers & Priests abound. Four Doctors are noted among them.

It is no doubt the intent of the letter to designate the value of the Springs and thereby increase the number of their patients. Without attributing to them more selfishness than to other individuals we may say that the circumstance must have some effect on their conduct. There can in that respect no doubt many exceptions and I have known some to recommend a visit to the Springs as the most likely means of recovery from disorders which for aught they might know could

Tuesday 7 — accompanied by Gen Stirling proceeded by the Saratoga Lake to Gates Camp at Burnes Heights. His right rests a-/ned on the River near the White house Sau-
ren (Neilsons) about 2½ mile above Still
water Village. The left have approaches with
in about 30 rods of the River. Gates line was
Burnes on a ridge of Land rounding west, between
Heights two Ravines; a road down is shown where
he encamped. The left flanks extended to ground
a little elevated above that to the East. The
Country in front of the left is now gen
erally cleared and some Farm houses
on them. The old Freeman farm is now
Freeman occupied by a Mr Dean, and is sur
Farm rounded on three sides by woods; the
westerly parts are cleared. From this farm
a road leads through a thick wood north
Early to the Camp of Burgoyne at Smiths.
Sloping down the Ravine in his front
Burgoyne must have occupied the farm
& Lands adjacent from the action of the
19th till the 7th of October when he had

thrown up for defence. within
about a mile of Gate left. The Battle
Frazer grounds are now generally covered with
large fields of Grass, and the Land appears
good. The place where Frazer was mortally
his wound was pointed out. North
of Freeman Farm the trees are marked
Freemans with scars made with cannon Balls. In general the
Farm country is tolerably level, with now
and then a gentle swell. In cultivating
the Lower Fields are often found
Balls and small cannon Balls found
on the Farm. Pleces are pointed
out where the men were buried
The action of the 7 October was mostly
fought to the [hayfield] a little SW of Freeman Farm.
South occupies the house in which
Smiths Frazer died. He says the marks of his
Farm blood on the floor were visible when
he first occupied it. It has been
moved from its place near the foot
of the 3d Hill to the road near the River

This house was occupied by the Baroness Reedesel and other Ladies, during the time Burgoyne occupied the ~~Camp at~~ Town, Jamm.

Route to Jamm.

From Burgoyne came to Gate the hills turned parallel to the River, a meadow intervenes from 60 to 100 rods in width cut by several ravines. The Route from Smiths to the Jamm is up a steep hill still covered with woods, the land ~~poor~~ Stony of the Road lays off to lower ground.

(See sketch of the Country in journal) Went to Schuylerville

At night we lodged on the Ground where Burgoyne surrendered. There is now here a considerable Village. The old Church is still standing on the right south of the Creek ~~made~~ with gammon Bolts.

The Town I have in Smiths Repository, a Jamm correct.

Wednesday morning we set out to Springs. (~~Wednesday~~.

Sunday Hill

Thursday. Left the Springs, passed North number one, Glens Falls and proceeded to Sunday Hill Village + put up at Mr Crockers House. This Village is very pleasantly situated on an elevated plain

Village

meandering close to the River where are several falls and a Bridge, part of which is carried away by the last spring floods. Here the Whitehall and Lake George Roads intersect. It is the place where the american host a battle as the Historian say "on the highlands North of Fort Edward" to obstruct the retreat of General Burgoyne in 1777. The plain on which the Village stands extends to Glen's falls & Lugan on the east; to Snuffletown on the North, the highlands in Vermont on the east and to fort Edward on the South. The common in the center of the Village forms a triangle; the south side nearly east and west. The Buildings are handsome and the Streets ornamented with Lombardy poplars which are flourishing. They do not decay as with us. The Country on the west, is a fine plain reaching to the mountains of Saratoga

Here I had some conversation with Sea Captain from Rhode Island. He said he not see how the Protestant could die on Land. The motives of the Deceased were very mean and low.

He owned a plan that the Steamboat Lac. Champlain was quickly brought to Whitehall, and from thence by Land to Troy on the Hudson River

Col. Shrewsbs Statemt.

Gage's Hill

Col Levy commds at Bauce Sue

Information from Col Shrewsbury. Commenced a settlement at Fort ann 1780. Treat Bennett Squire Wood Cushman & Brooks Indians. Oct 10. Maj Carleton commanding about 600 regulars & 600 indians assembled before that fort. Sent in a summons by flag and Col Shrewsbs summons. was then marched 4 days journey to Fort George at Gages Hill Carleton ambuscaded a party of americans killed about 14 some wounded & taken prisoners Fort Surrendered by Capitulation. Capt Shrewsb carried to Canada. Carleton came up to South Bay. Capt Shrewsb was in Col Greyhams Regiment N York troops

Letter of Solomon Henry K. V. Rankin commanded at Battle Hill. Col Hill commanded the British. a Shrewsbury boy at Manor Hyn Jones Creek. Maj. McCrea killed

June 11th Cont

near where to road ascends the Hill near a Spring in the first Hill from Sandy Hill, She near Lunged at Sanders Creek a little North of Bluche Houses Tavern. E of Road at Fort Edward is buried Col Parkhill killed Ao 1758 a monument erected.

Col. Shurwood

Col. Shurwood says he left the Canaan commonly called Bungoynes - where B. resided.

Observations on the Road from Sandy Hill. to Battle Hill.

Road from Sandy Hill to Fort Ann.

The Course of the Whitehall Road is N 35 E to Mosi; Canaan where Fort Edward Brook crosses to the S E. Side; passes N of Glen falls Village a small Branch, Bullens Brook crosses the Lake George Road. From Mosi. the Road continues nearly same course to Bennetts at Fort Ann Village; then turns Easterly as Fort Stretch Halfway Brook into wood Creek N. end of Ann. Village. It comes from

NW. about miles; then from the
West corner, see the section from
the Lake Grange Road; up a stony wheel
one crossed in part Eclipse Brook.
The mountains from South Bay to
French Mans. SW. East of South Bay
a range of Hills extends North to the
junction of South Bay with
Wood Creek turns nearly north from
it's source to Battle Ground or Hill.

Rogers & Putnam — Putnam's Rogers Battle with Mo
Lary was near wood mark east of
the L of the Summit Road and the
old Road down wood mark.
The Cooks House is in the L. The
head many Brooks probably is called
Clear River in Putnams Life.

East Camp — Old Fort Ann is now extant a
mile is shown a few Rods E of
a Burying ground near a Rocky Hill.
The Country N of Sandy Hill is
generally Level. Some small
swells of Land run N & S.

77

Distances by yeng Sherwood

From Scrivly Hill to Mosq & Brook. 2 m
one Gour Mills
Do to Bardwells — 9 — 3½
& Road to Wetlow Buchs 9 "
From Jame to Cooks & Putnis 2 "
Do — to Burnetts — — 2½

From Bardwells to Wetlow Buchs 8
From Scrdy Hill Et to Wood Creek 3
From Scrdy Hill to Glus Falls 3
From Do — to Fort Edward 2½
From Fort Edward to Battenkill 14
Fort Edward Creek to heads of Wood Creek 2.
Creeks rise not far apart
one mile from Fort Ann. to the mill on the Brook.

Articles of Capitulation agreed upon between Major Carleton commanding a Detachment of Troops from Canada & Capt Sherwood Comm^d of the Fort at Fort Ann

Article 1st The Troops are to deliver up their Arms to a Detachment sent by Major Carleton in the Fort and surrender themselves Prisoners

Capt Sherwood Capitulation 1780

Fort Ed to Fort Miller Bridge 2 miles by Chaining

ens of War —

Artists. 2d. The Women and Children to Return home without any Molestation.

Maybe Genuine

Signed

Adiel Sherwood Capt.
Wm Johnson Leit 47 Regt
~~J. Johnson~~
J. Hickman Lieut 29th Regt
Chr. Carleton major
29th Regt &c &c &c

Fort Ann
Oct 10 - 1780.

Captain of the Levies of the State of New York to Remain the Army of the U.S.

Col. Sherwood says that Mc Crea was killed in the most Rascally manner that Could be Devised by Savages, was Stripped naked & Scalped by the Indians & Tories who were employed by Genl Burgoyne very much with Regret Col Sherwood informed us that he was in daily expectation of Genl Burgoyne's Army coming in to Saratoga.

Bearings taken on the top of Capt Whitakers House at Sandy Hill NW of village.

Bearings of Islands

N 75 W to Glens falls meeting House

N. 38 W. to north end Fourth Island

By the Needle Variation 5° West

S 73 W. to the passage of the River through the Hollow

S 25 W. hills W of Lake George. then Course East the falls at Sandy Hill

Course up the River above the Dam

N 54 W — 2 Islands on the turn on the right of Course

N 9 W to Dunhams Bay

Genl Course of Road to Fort Edward South

N 19 E to South Bay over School House

Go Eastward East of River South

Saturday Invited to Whipple City by Mr Hudson — Mrs McNaughton in the hill rising out of the meadow a few rods below shown on the East side by a spring. Fort Edward a square with Barracks & one Pavilion on the North Inclosing ground 30 rods Et from

Fort Edward

a stone with the following inscription

Mayr D Campbell Grave & Col Cochran.

"Here lies the Body of Duncan Campbell of Inverscaw - Esqr. Majr. to the Old Highlanders Regiment - aged 55 - who died the 17th July 1758 of the wounds he received in the attack of the intrenchments of Ticonderoga or Carillon, the 8th of July 1758."

In the same yard is to seen Grave Stones erected for Colo. Robert Cochran a revolutionary officer.

Opposite the fort is a large Island and several others near of a small size. (See Sketch)

From Fort Edward to the Black house is 3 miles - about 2 miles the River I. then curves Southerly. Monument Marks at the commencement of the curve & 2 considerable Island in the curve. 10 rods N of Black house Scenedas Creek from Col & a Bridge. Opposite side a creek from west & a little above Land from Fort Edward hilly land. Rising on the left. Road near Ravine

Black house Tavern

Scenedas Creek

ment

Mts
N Cruce

mont of creey. at Black hawk hill
hunds off and jumna meidans. Mts
N Cruce buried north of Cuchoneun
the road. (Black Hawk, Rum 255
Doud angell) cuody to the Indialiuch.

Moses Cruks

Inom Black Hawk to Moses Cruks
2 miles. Rum winds to right 1/2 mile
then to left - then right
Inom Moses Cruke to fort mulle
falls 3 miles. Sweetwater
Inom fort mulle to Bathsheba
3 miles. about 2 miles one Sara
toga falls and fort mulle Bridge
Little ribbon fort mulle cuudge
of Rocks closes down to the Rum
exhuding N & an Island in Rum
suspension Bridge when the
Cumuns lye on to fort Ly.
Inom fort mulle to Wyer and
Seneteye meeting the Eagle on the
river to close to Rum.

Sketch of the Life of Col. Ephraim Williams
Historical collections Vol. 8. page 47.
See also for same Allens Biographies.

Extract from Genl Winslows Letter Vol 6. page 38 H. Collections Decr 30-1756

Genl Winslows Letter 1756

"we marched out a strong Camp, having the fort in our rear, the Lake on our right and encampment on our Left, which by a draw I incited on a stream, I could at any time lay under water, and no ways to be attacked but in our front; and in this Camp we strongley intrenched ourselves & Camp in strongley intrenched ourselves and mounted our Boats and armed our sloops and put on Boats in order, to prevent the enemy's making a descent that way; and were by them means masters of the Lake"

The situation Camp near Lake & Fort of Wm Henry

(His encampment was west of Fort William Henry on the plain, and the intrenched Camp was formed in the Capitulation of Fort William Henry.) "In this situation we remained during the months of Sept & October

and were in expectation of a visit from Monsieur Montcalm, from whom we had daily intelligence that he was very strong at Ti where he had a large encampment; and our intelligence by our parties sent on discovery as well as inspections taken made them from 10 to 14 thousand. We kept on the roads on the East, and parties constantly out, both by land and water, for discovery, which sometimes came to skirmishes; in one of these we lost a Captain & 43 men killed or taken that were set on by a vastly superior force, whom the Iroquois inform us to say they decoyed Lord Loudoun insulted us at our post and was pleased with our situation+" July 28th moved our whole troops from Int Edward to Int William. The action mentioned above must be the same not[illegible] in Col. Clapham Letter. Where did this take place? ~~[illegible]~~

See Rog. his Journal

Party sent off

See Clapham Letter also his Journal page 105

+ alexander & Webb both owned in 1756 and Gov Shirley was removed from com.

Historical Collections Vol 7 page 112 Johnson

"The Cannon were so ill served (by Johnsons troops at Lake Georg) and so highly elevated that they did, beyond all controversy, no execution at all; none of the dead being observed to have been killed by cannon shot; but amongst the tops of the trees, 30 & 40 feet high, they made great & useless havock!" This is a common error of young athletants; without considerable practice the single shot of Cannon will be lost.

Hist. Col. Vol. 7. Genl Johnson censured

In the Review of the military operations in N America from 1753 to 1756 Genl Johnson is highly censured for not pursuing Dieskaus troops. The example of M Gunnes is adduced as a proof that the destruction of the defeated army would have been easy & certain. He is generally censured for his conduct in all his movements. There is a party in N York endeavoured to elevate Johnson on the ruins of Shirley then commander in

Chief; and the Latter is highly
General Lyman praised for the ingenuity of his plans
as is also General Lyman for his bravery
and general good conduct.

Deerhams Regulars The number of Deerhams Regulars is
estimated at about 1100, though he
represented them at 200. The truth
is found to be the joint production
of Gov. Livingstan and his friends W
Smith and Scott, lawyers, New York.

Deerhams Loss at Lake George The loss of the Enemy is found not to
exceed 200 in all the three engagements
though by Johnsons account they were
over 600, or more. "It is notorious, says the
Rebels, that not above 30 of the enemy were
found slain at the Camp"

Indians. "The Indians during the whole engagement
some of the most which only occupied return from
the camp, during the conflict at a convenient distance. They even declared before
hand, they intended not to engage
but to be witness of the gallantry of
our troops"

Page 108.

Crown Point Just

From Lat. 44° 03' N Long. 73-29' W and about 12 miles south of Ti. lies a point of Land jutting far into the Lake N. nearly by a considerable bay West to called West Bay. The fortifs just erected by the French 1731. called fort St Frederic. The walls were of wood & earth 22 feet thick, 16 high - about 1500 yards square deep & broad ditch cut in Rock - on the N a double Row of Stone barracks for 2000 troops. Galen the North a drawbridge & causeway to the Lake now in Ruins. Shaffoud

Putnam township

Putnam - 28 mls N Sandy Hill. Bounded Et on Lake Champlain. West on Lake George 20 mls N & S. 3½ miles Wide N. and 4 mls from Ti.

Ti

Ticonderoga Lat 43° 50' and 34' Et Long from N York. The fort on which the fortifications is elevated but of about 500 acres owned by the State. Independ

Reflections

Narrows in L George

les about 2 miles ~~Et~~ SE from Ti
a fine situation. Mountains, plains, ruins
lakes; - the meandering ruins of the mon
ument of man; - the reminiscence of
historic importance, and the interest
which those recollections excite - all
combine to give once deeply engage
the attention of travellers and dear
to Ti. Crumpit & the fastidious of this
region Straffers.

Narrows in Lake George 14 miles be
low Caldwell. merits the attention of
the curious. Lake here considerably con
tracts - small rocky islets are seen in
such numbers as to defy exact numeration
Seen from the adjacent high grounds on
the west side of the Lake, it is difficult
to conceive a more elegantly
fanciful and pleasing. But all
the pleasures of sense are denied
from pleasurable effervations; - and
if an agreeable party resort to these
hills, when there is a fine view

of Lake George for about 20 miles, of the
Shenandoah mountain scenery of that
region, once reckoned disagreeable, then let
them known on this article, and wonder
that I was delighted with the view. Sharlot
Bonnas Lake are in Stillwater 3 miles
N of Village & this is 22 miles N of Albany

Saxon River, or the main Hudson, rises to
the west of 6 Point, in Essex County, comes
down the road through the Lake of the same name
& one of the northern part of Washington Co
where it meets the N. branch of the Hudson,
which has risen a little further W among
the mountains & swamps & ponds of Essex, and
Montgomery Counties. Then the Hudson comes
down 55 miles to the N. extremities within
5 miles of the Head Lake George. Woodcocks
rise near the great bend of the Hudson &
empties into the head of Lake Champlain at
Whitehall; Poultney Creek empties at the same
place. The County around L George is generally
rugged & mountainous, presenting summits
of 6.8.900 to 1100 feet altitude, all the north
part of Washington Co. is broken & hilly, if
not amply entitled to a mountainous character,
though entirely paved with valleys of con
siderable extent, affording pretty good soil

Sources of the Hudson

Remarks upon the Co. Washington

for farming. But the southern point though considerable in area contains a very large proportion of arable land agreeably undulated, with warm light soil, well adapted for the various products of field agriculture. Tracts of clay and of light sand occur, but these pleasantly compensate for their reciprocal sterility. The country around Lake George, notwithstanding a most complicated geological confusion, where almost an infinite variety of stones and earths are found in a small space, or if not misciously collected by some mighty effort. And the geology of all the southern part of Washington Co. is highly interesting; presenting a fine, an ample field for scientific research and studies of unique originality. The agriculture of the southern part is very unprofitable & unproductive. In the northern part, which is comparatively new, the pine forests supply large quantities of lumber, in logs, square timber, boards shingles &c. Most floated down the Hudson on Rafts. The Rafts of Lumber

essence Lake George with little Gibraltar, Diamond Island, Caldwell, whence it is conveyed by Canal to Hudson to fort Edward. Shafford

It is to be wished that the plains around Saratoga Springs should remain farm Lands, instead of compact Villages or cities, except of small extent: country air and country scenery are the more precious as those places are the resort of people for health or pleasure, who have been accustomed to city air and town living. To such invalids Hygeia presents in the open field, and pleasant dwells with a change of scenery, if not with variety.

Remarks upon Saratoga hills & plains.

The memorable events of the Revolutionary war, have marked the plains & hills of Saratoga, with a long-lived, & proud celebrity of fame & martial attainment. Hence were the toils and artifices of war, opposed by toil and artifice, till Burgoyne yielded; - the pride and boast of British discipline, with a numerous and well appointed army, sunk under American spirit; - and gave to Gates and America a conquest glorious as fortunate.

Shafford

Instructions to Col Baum.

For General Burgoynes Instructions to Col Baum See Vol. 2 page 243 for attack at Walloomsack See page 28 same - Historical Collections

Remarks

Remarks These instructions are of so singular a nature that I am almost indeed to believe they were not the real instructions from Burgoyne. Perhaps they were intended to be communicated to the inhabitants for the purpose of deception, while the real instructions were kept secret. It is justly an axiom, one division of the expedition were to procure provisions and that the stores at Bennington were an object of importance. How far the General's ignorance of the Country will account for the plan of the expedition, or if in the instructions is to be determined hereafter

Bells-
ton Spg.
Lunn
Nyasto
Recitation
July 28
1818

"Who Hath seen the rise Spring at Bellston rise
through a tube 40 or 50 feet from the Surface
of the Earth filled to an unexampled degree
with fluid, having been obscured by
a sort of explosion and rising through a
crust of more than 20 feet debth, in to
the highest branch
including, It is carried above ground, &
displaying such useful and agreeable cha
racteristics, can fail to enflame a strang
desire to ascertain the source from
which it originates.

It is a little remarkable that Mineral stean
of such a number & variety of Mineral Spri
as are found at Bellston Saratoga, should
been known and their effects have
been so extensively diffused, by so many
1000's of people in all parts of the U.S.
yet there is no mineral satisfactory account has
been given of either their origin or their
intrinsic qualities. These waters are
visited throughout this county, and probably
to a certain extent in other parts of
the world, for their medicinal and sal
brious character, and are supposed
said to be thousands for the gratification

c 3

of their curiosity, the advancement of their pleasures, or the benefit of their health. Probably there are no memorandums in the world more useful and valuable than those above mentioned. We cannot but believe that they deserve the attention of men of science as much as of the invalid and the votary of pleasure and amusement.

Saratoga & Bell's Gaz. Spring

It is well known that these Springs are found in a low piece of ground winding from Ballston to Saratoga, and have much function in common in sound. Although the description of things is carefully and faithfully drawn up, by some person or persons of considerable ability and learning it is an object of no inconsiderable importance. Those at & functions at B. & about same Number at Saratoga

The more statement that of the fact that there are very valuable mineral springs at B & S is very far from being satisfactory

The names of those writers and their remarkable varieties and qualities are well worthy of investigation!'

Remarks

Has the above writer ever heard of or seen the publications of Steele, Mead & others?

Geology by Dr Hitchcock

Dear Mitchel is his observations on the Geology is nicely confined to Cuvier's Theory of the Earth" from the remains of mammalians in the soil and rocks adjacent to the Lakes supposes that the Ocean filled the basons of the Lakes and covered the surface of the former. Lithostrytons and testacea which are so plain and numerous, that it is, say he, impossible to resist the evidence.

He supposes that these inland seas, now called Lakes were originally filled with salt water. Ghen Ocean fresh by having the communication of the outlets they have gradually undergone, by changing them from briny to fresh water.

He does not give the limits of a large inland Sea about the great Lakes and

end joint and the barriers or ram parts in which confined the creatures (See page 332) These ram parts he supposes have been broken through in several places, one of which is Hadley falls on the Hudson; another the mouth of Lake George which he considers in the greatest ever seen.

Mistake Geology

"He supposes also that Lakes & Seas formerly existed on the outside of the cordon or barrier already described. Once there existed from the high lands at West Point to the little falls on the Mohawk & Hadley falls on the Hudson; Snake Hill and Saratoga mountain on the E.R.; Shawangunk and Catskill on Hudson. Geometrical surveys & Geological facts, countenance the belief that a Lake covered the whole space between the mountains on the east side

Lake George and the Green mountains in
Vermont, and made a continued body of
water to Lake Champlain, as far above Mon
real as the foot of the ancient barrier al
ready described as having existed anciently
at the Thousand islands. Such an overflow
of the Country is the unavoidable conse
quence, that an obstruction of the water
by the Adirondack mountains in N.Y. would
occasion. The height of the most elevated
peaks of the highlands. viz Butternut on
the west side of the River is 1529 feet, and
Iron Bacon 1765 feet above the water
according to Captain Alden Partridge's
barometrical admeasurements.

This Lake, embraced a large extent of Country
reaching from Canada to Virginia!!

If the supposition of the Dart. be correct
the site of Saratoga Springs must have
formerly been the bottom of the Lake or
Sea

Erosion Theory of Earth

The lowest and most level parts of the
Earth contain innumerable marine productions.
They are found in elevations far above
the

97

the bed of every part of the ocean, even in places to which the Sea could not be conveyed by any existing cause. They are not only enclosed in loose sand, but are often incrusted & punctuated on all sides by the hardest stones. Every part of the earth, every hemisphere, every continent, every island, of any size, exhibits the same phenomenon. We are thence soon forcibly led to believe, not only that the Sea has at one period or another covered all the plains, but that it must have remained there for a long time, and in a state of tranquility; which circumstance was necessary for the formation of deposits so extensive, so thick, in part so solid, and containing exuviae so perfectly preserved.

page 30
31

page 214

On the Diminution of the waters of the Ocean

That the waters of the ocean has diminished and is still diminishing, can scarcely be doubted; yet the rate of diminution since the period of the deluge has been so gradual, many now effected not by the convulsion

of the matter into earthy materials of which the globe is composed, but principally by the agency of animals, vegetables, and volcanos, that on a general view, it may be said to be nearly imperishable. Professor Playfair in his illustrations adduces a number of facts relating to the diminution of the matter of the ocean, which make the gradual desiccation, not only of the Baltic but of the whole Northern Ocean (as he says) a matter of certainty

De Luc says on the contrary that proofs can every where be found that such a change is chimerical.

Mr Playfair in ~~enquiring~~ the causes of the diminution subsidence of the sea and that last agrees with the ~~phenomena~~ says the elevation of the land last agrees with the phenomenon

Different hypothesis have been formed concerning the subsidence of the primitive ocean. Plutonic giving it as my opinion that it must necessarily have diminished very considerably.

Page 215

215

217

Hutton p. 409

Cause of the Subsidence of the Ocean

for several reasons - 1. A great change must have been made upon it by some thin atmosphere. 2 Another, and a very great portion of it united into the constitution of crystals, where it is solidified and embodied. 3 The bodies of vegetables absorb and confine a portion of it. 4 The bodies of animals consolidate or contain much more".

Query

Query. Can the above be sufficient to account for the great subsidence contended for?

Remarks

That the beds of Countys described by Dear Mitchel have, at some period, been covered by water I have no doubt; but whether by Salt or fresh water remains in my mind, a question. The diversified Species relicks on the shores of the Lakes; the Cod, of ~~Lake~~ Erie and Salmon without teeth, mention by Dear Mitchel, as inhabiting Lakes Erie, Huron & Michigan, are to be

Remarks

Fish in the Lakes

some strong arguments in favour of the Saltness of the Lakes. These animals however "were gradually during the freshening of the waters weaned from their marine habits and gradually converted to fresh water animals". But if they could thus be weaned & converted might they not have been originally created there to exist upon that fresh element?

Inference

It is much easier to account for the saltiness of these fresh water seas, by means through the Ocean than that of the Ocean by the causes he has assigned. See Lyell on this subject.

Analysis of Saratoga & Bath Mineral Waters from Medical Journal N.Y. Vol 1 new series

In "the New England Journal of Medicine & Surgery" N.Y. Vol 1 (new Series) is a number of the Publications on the Mineral waters of Ballston & Saratoga, containing the analyses of the waters by different Gentlemen given. Viz. Mead Stuart, a Gentleman made at Paris, Dana, Cuthbert, Seaman. These analyses of the

differ exceedingly from each other, not only in relation to the Salts, which are the products of evaporation, but to the relative proportions in which they exist. But they all agree that "the carbonates of Lime, magnesia and iron, once the mineral of Soda, invariably constitute a part of these Saline contents!"

Considering the (~~rigorosity and~~) great advantages of Dan'l Stout, who is a resident at the Springs of Saratoga, I am induced to believe his analysis the most likely to be correct.

But with the writer of the Review I agree "that the discordance exhibited throws a shade of obscurity over the real ingredients of these waters, and that it would puzzle the Physician who' seeks his patients to the Springs to decide whether the prescribed mineral be Carbonates, or they are to

Inventors of the waters doubtful

to drinks any thing more than a solution of common salt, chalk, magnesia, a little iron, and a great deal of carbonic acid.

"It seems, however, to be agreed by physicians in Europe, who have attended to the medicinal effects of mineral waters, that their operation is more salutary than that of any artificial combination, respected of the same chemical properties. We shall not, therefore, deny to the mineral waters of Scalstan & Spa the credit of many wonderful cures, of various diseases, marked by totally different and even opposite characters; nor do we much care to ascertain, whether these cures are wrought by change of air, exercise, temperance, the influence of expectation, or by some mysterious virtue in their natural combinations"

on the whole salutary

"These treatises (the works reviewed) are meritorious for the industry and science they display, and the judicious

Concluding Remarks.

advice to the public, respecting the communication; but it is to be regretted, that they can not add a dissent map a geological map of the Country in which the Springs are situated."

Cuviers Theory of the Earth pag 165. & 164

Grees & Sudden Revolutions on the Globe not more than 6000 years ago.

Some of opinion (says Cuvier) that if there is any circumstance thoroughly established in Geology, it is, that the crust of our Globe has been subjected to a great and sudden Revolution, the epoch of which cannot be dated much further Back than five or six thousand years ago; that this Revolution had buried all the Countries which were before inhabited by men and by other animals that are now best known; that the same revolution had laid dry the bed of the last ocean, which now forms all the Countries at present inhabited; that the small number of individuals of men and other animals that escaped from the effects of

of that great revolution, have since propagated once & spread over the lands them newly laid ~~out~~ thro'; & consequently, that the human race has only resumed a progressive state of improvement since that epoch, by forming established societies, raising monuments, collecting natural facts, and constructing systems of science and of learning"

Botanist On our Road to Williamstown we were
& preceded by a Botanist ~~with~~ a Lad in his
Mineralogist employ
a waggon. Him he frequently left with his Lad
on the Road to Williamstown and [illegible] "Ploshing the hedges & the fields" ;
and left [illegible] trees logs and rocks, & seeking the
plants that presented - not with more avidity +
"Hope in his heart, and Eagles in his eyes!
Just like a pointer, quartering well his ground
He nimbly treads the fields around"

+ by this did Sr Joseph Banks in "his hunting
ambulations" show the Emperor of Morocco
(See Peter P. Vol. 1. page 475)

Cruelty of War, or its horrors.

Whenever the Demon, lifts his banner high,

Demon Empire of Nature p. 104

And loud artillery rends the frighted sky;

Swords clash with swords, on horses horses rush,

Man tramples man, & nations nations crush;

Death his vast scythe with sweep crow mows wields,

And shuddering fifty quits the sanguine fields

Capt Clapam Journal 1754

June 9th 1754 the New England troops rendevoused at the Flats a little above Albany. General Winslow the commander in the Expedition arrived at the camp. Colo Schuyler lived at the Flats

June 18th Genl Lyman joined the troops at half moon. a scout of 250 men marched towards L. George.

24th a scout of English & Indians went out. Parole Stanley: Countersign God bless the King.

July 3. a scout of 150 went from half

July 1776

This was a prudentiary from the coming of the Lake 8 hill days taken.

half moon to bury the men kill'd in Sunday the week before [when was the Scout of more than 100 sent out near Saratoga. a number of 4 or 5 hundred of the enemy below Stillwater on the west Side.

July 5th Drew up a piece intrenchment against an attack.

6th Diverted ourselves in the game of Prisoners base.

7th A Report that 50 Batteaus of the enemy were within sight of Ft Wm Henry.

8th Heard that Genl Webb was coming from Albany. Our Scout came from Hoosuck

12th A man killed near Genl Learned Party of 1000 men between Stillwater & Fort Edward.

13th Report that Rogers had returned with success & the loss of seven men. a Scout of our Indians went as far as Crown point

See 6 & 13 Aug[illegible]

1757
July

and reported that the French were three numerous.

14th Passed an entirely encamp the branch

15th marched 6 miles to the half way

Clapsons House

Journal 16th arrived at Stillwater

1754 17th. Moved for Saratoga

Sabin Journal 18th. Arrived at Saratoga Capt. Rogers came in with 8 captives & 4 scalps.

† Killed in Shelburne & Derby 30th & Athenaeum

19th. News from Lake George that 3 men killed & 2 taken †

20th Marched 8 miles & Intrenched on a pine & cleared Land

21st marched 5 miles to L. Edward

22. Intelligence from Hoosick that Capt Chapin was killed & Chidesters son. Chelestin taken & scalped

24th Scout of 300 sent to South Bay

and 250 to Canadians to Lake George.

26th about 50 N York troops sent out for home without leave, but were stopped. 2 wounded & one wounded at Lake George; about 60 Indians came upon them when they were looking for cattle about 60 or 70 rods from the fort.

Clapham Journal

28th The Gen'l & Regiment marched to the Lake. (with the artillery & Provincials)

29th Heard of the arrival of Lord Loudoun at Albany.

30th The Scout to South Bay returned no important discovery - Another scout of 5 men returned, made discovery of a party of the enemy.

August 1st. Scout of 130 discovered the tracts of enemy steering for South Bay

August 1756

Augt 2. a Scout of 12 men discovered a large trail of the enemy Et of the road from Edward to Lake George; following

August 1756

See Merrills Gaz. N Hampshire. N. Durham Col. Gates's Encampment in that town as in 1755.

came up and found an them. The enemy gone clear - boy of them mising. marcht 10 o'clock at night.

300 men sent out - 3 miles, the enemy found an them - killed 1 & wounded 4 - a detachment of 200 made in morning, but 100 went & joind them in the woods whom made 2 or 3 - (100) In the whole 400 in pursuit pursuing the enemy (See Merrills Gazetteer of N Hampshire, article New Durham) 4 went to Guard them to the Lake. met the General going to Albany.

8th a scout of 5 men dismiss'd duty of enemy and the wagons came to Fort & 130 men sent out to make little discovery. Encl 6 (The Capt died at Fort Wm Henry this season) (October)

Capt Colson mistum Ruggles Dwights & Lt Col Thomas Williams Regiment. also Capt Brush

Lt Col. Williams men on Dwight Post

2 soldiers

Officers who served in the Fourth were from this part of the Country.

In War of 1755

Lt Col. John Hawks, Lieut Colonel Thomas Williams
Major Salah Barnard. Major Seth Cotton, Capt.
Matthew Clapson Major John Burke. all of Deerfield
Col. Partridge. Lieut Colonel Pomroy. Col.
Ephraim Williams. Capt Porter, Maj. Ashley
Capt Ingersoll. Genl Lyman (Suffield) Col.
Dwight (Great Barrington) Col Riggles (Hardwick) Capt Carver (Montague)

Do in Revolutionary War

Revolutionary War

Maj. David Dickinson, Maj. Elihu Lyman
Col. Wells (Shelburn) Col. Porter (Hadley) Genl
Thomas Taylor Lieut. Jeremiah Taylor. Lieut Col. Wilder
Major Buffington, 2d Captain Clapsor. Genl Hutton

Capt Porter Massacred

+ Capt Porter was from Hadley. He was in Williams Massacre, made Important enquiries of the Indians, but to him, with Dishonour Baggage. When Genl Lyman attacked the Branch of the Town defended by Johnson, Porter was massacred by the Indians, with most of their Prisoners. This is owing to the Hadley company. Lieut Dickinson of

Crown Point by Wilkinson

Crown Point is an elevated plain, interspersed with irregularities, and by the abrupt continuation of the Lake, may be considered its head Land. It is bound by a deep Bay on the west, which is sheltered by a rugged Stub mountain; by the body of the Lake on the N; and a prolonged arm of its waters on the east, which from 400 rods are suddenly contracted to 116 at Chimney point, opposite to the ruins of Fort Frederick, from whence in their course to Schenisboro (now Whitehall) they take the form and influence of a River considerably varied in its width.

Ticonderoga is 15 miles South (Crown Point / Fort Frederick was ~~built~~ by Amherst) 1759. It is a regular Pentagonal fortification, with 3 redoubts, calculated for a garrison of 2000. A condi-

part of the Ditch was blown out of solid limestone, the fragments from part of the Glacis for the saintth El Civitan. This fort is on the angle formed by the bayon the west & the lake on the north
Cannon part was fortified in 1731 by the French opposite Chimney point.

Retreat of Burgoyne from Barnes Tought.

Burgoynes Retreat to Saratoga

He left his hospital the evening of the 8th october, halted at Davocote, 2 miles short of Saratoga and arrived at Saratoga tought the forenoon of the 9th Just as Gen Gates militia had passed the River and ascended the tought on the E. side. The whole force of Gates was about 1300 (See his Letter to Gen Lincoln dated 8-1777. Wilkinsons memoirs pag 200. Vol.) Gates left his camp at the tought (Barnes, in the afternoon of the 9th and the front reached Saratoga on 4 P.M. and, next day, took a position on

the Enemy about 1 mile in rear of Fish-Kill. Gallows forded the Hudson ~~River~~ above the Creek and near Jonathan encamping a night Surprised by the British. Wellman says that he was afterwards informed by Lieut Col. Southerland of the 4th Regiment, who had been sent forward (from Dobbs in the night of the 8th) to reconnoitre, that he crossed the Fishkill, and Landed by Gen Gallows force, who occupied a height beyond, found his Camp so entirely unguarded, that he marched round it without being hailed; he returned & reported to Gen Burgoyne, and intreated permission to attack Gallows with his regiment alone, but was refused.

Solid proof of Critical situation of Gen Gallows..

Note But he had left that camp & was up the River at the time so that the Land motions.

Query

admitting this statement as correct I cannot see why Burgoyne did not immediately follow Gallows up the River on the 9th or 10th, while

Gates was in his Camp at Bennington. Can it be supposed that fellows with 1300 undisciplined militia could have prevented this, under the fire of Burgoynes numerous artillery and where the Banks & Hills were favorable to the British Some it appears the passage might have been made with little difficulty. Baum was on the heights on the west side of the River would have swept the militia from the high grounds on the East side and they would have dissipated like the fog before a hurricane; and the passage might have been completed long before Gates could have arrived to attack the then weak.

Impracticability of passing the Hudson at Saratoga

Lord Cornwallis passage of the Catawba at a ford near M'Cowans ferry (July 1-1781) in N Carolina in the face of Gen. Davidsons militia, is very well cited to shew the practicability of such a movement. Had this passage been effected by Burgoyne, he would have made good his retreat to the lakes, notwithstanding the force posted at East Edward

a case cited

one places above ~~Hadjelence~~.

The delay of Gates in joining the British on the morning of the 9th was kindly ex-

Tardy movements of Gates.

cusable on any ground, unless it be a want of more perfect discipline among his troops. He ought to have been down upon the heels of Burgoyne on the morning of the ~~night~~ 9th and ready to have attacked him had he attempted the ~~Retreat~~ passage of the River (which he had good reason to suppose he would do.

Causes of Burgoynes failure from Stedman vol 1 page 393 et Seq.

Extracts from Stedmans history

"The tardiness of movement, occasioned by the large and superfluous train of Artillery which Gen. B. carried with him certainly contributed not a little to produce those disasters and distresses which at length overwhelmed him. But tracing the failure of his expedition further back, it may be found to have been occasioned also by other causes, which though when considered singly, may be deemed only remote, yet combined into one

one genuine prospect, they will be
joined to them immediately produced
that fatal consummation which has
already been recorded.

During the winter of 1776 no steps
whatever were taken in Canada to procure
horses, carts or forage for the ensuing
that were to take place in the ensuing year.
It was not till the birth of June 1777
that any contract was made for those
articles. This boundless conduct delayed
the movement of the army for 3 Weeks,
and rendered every subsequent operation
equally slow; for the carriages for
the transport service, being constructed
in haste, and of such unseasoned wood
were insufficient for the purposes for
which they were designed, and were
almost all destroyed on the road to
Fort Edward. This circumstance de-
tained the army so long at Fort Edd.
that it ultimately occasioned the un-
fortunate ill conducted expedition to
Bennington. The defeat of Colonel Baum

Reasons of the tardy movements of Burgoyne

Burgoyne and St Leger, moved the British cause in an astonishing degree. Thus were several of the inhabitants who were not attached to either party by principle, and who had resolved to join themselves to that which should be successful. Thus men, after the disasters at Bennington & Fort Stanwix, added a sudden and powerful increase of strength to the American.

Genl B. it was generally thought, after his disappointment, and defeat at Bennington, ought not to have crossed the Hudson. Any attempt to succeed to Albany was then unsuspected. The distance from Fort Edw. was 64 miles; the road was difficult and dangerous, long commanded by high & strong grounds, where an active enemy, well acquainted with the Country, had many advantages, over with an inferior force. Genl B should have

Cannon in raising the Siege

(57a)

began to intrench himself, it was said, on the heights of fort Edward; which would have secured a communication with Canada and enabled him to advance or retreat according to contingent circumstances. He was ordered also to remain so long at Schensboro, and consuming 18 days in making roads through woods and swamps. Had he returned to Ticonderoga and crossed Lake St George he would have reached fort Edward at Caution in twelve days or less. He should have detached Genl Frazier from Schensboro to fort George; by which means a quantity of provision and stores destined by the Commissary for Ti would have been secured as well as a supply of Carts, waggons and dutch bullocks. This conduct would have enabled him to have fortified & left a body sufficient to protect the army against any assault & prevented the loss of the fortification with the consent of a system of co-operation between Genl B. & Genl Carleton, and

The quarter of Genl Stuart the use.

the request of Sir William Howe to take any steps to facilitate the Junction of the northern Army. When Burgoyne finds himself under the necessity of relinquishing the communication with Canada, he wrote to Genl C. requesting in the most pressing terms that he would send him assistance to Garrison Ti, that he might take that Post then on duty there with him and thereby endeavour still to insure a communication with Canada. This letter was positively referred. Genl Burgoyne also complained in not receiving reinforcements strength by the Junction of a body of loyalists on his advancing Lake and Ti. & joined with Genl C. in pressing to invest Ti in the strongest manner, they resolved to remain inactive and to afford no assistance to the British Army. But in order to keep up and cover from the discouragement of Genl B in Consequence to Genl C. of

Of the former, it must be allowed that he possessed ~~a formidable degree of military knowledge~~ courage, with much address. The latter had many of those qualities, with the addition of a knowledge of the country, its resources, and its local strength and weakness. He was likewise well acquainted with the temper and disposition of the inhabitants.

The unfortunate Burgoyne, reduced from the lofty language of his proclamation to the style of defence and recrimination, endeavored to lay the blame of his miscarriages upon Lord William Howe, for not having sent a force for co-operation up the North River to Albany; on Lord George Germaine the British Secretary of State, for having tied up his hands by orders positive and unqualified, in instances where latitude should be given to a General to act according to circumstances; and on the slowness with which the Germans had marched to Bennington, the cause and source of his misfortunes. But it was urged, in answer to all the Generals accusers, that the force put into his hands for the intended march through Canada, was nearly, if not

Note

only equal to what he himself had
demanded: That he might not, on any
doubtful prospect of a co-operating
army from N York to have given
up his communications with the
Lakes: and that his conduct, in sending
so small a detachment to Burmingtown,
and this consisting of Indians, and
of all Indians the flower in their
nations, was an absurdity bordering
on infatuation.

It was also contended, on the part of
Burgoyne's unfortunate reputation, that
he had covered along with him a
quantity of artillery totally unexpected
able with that celerity of movement
on which his success entirely depended.
If a juncture afterwards arose which
seemed to demand this formidable
appendage, it was the very movement
of that expedition that created the ne
cessity of employing it. The army was
confined in its operations to the nar
rows of the artillery, and the encum

delays, occasioned in a great degree by the stoppages of the Provisions, gave time to the Provincials to recover from their panic, and again to collect their army which had been completely dispersed. Whereas, had he advanced rapidly without remittance or delay, he would neither have given men to dispose for works to intercept his Provisions through the Country. But not only had Gal Burgoyne reposed with any encumbrance that could retard the progress of an army; he had adopted an route calculated to add to any delay and to augment any difficulty. Instead of the direct and common Road to Hudsons River, by the way of Lake George, he had thought proper to the expence of much time and labor to cut a road through an inland Country the most difficult and impracticable. If Genl Gates himself, it was said, had directed his operations, he could not have planned measures more conducive to the completion of his own views.

The flight from Ti had made such an impression on the spirits of the Connecticut militia it was impossible immediately to collect an army, or to inspire them with that

cour-

confidence which is necessary
to insure success; but in time that
impression would wear off, unless it
should be continued or renewed by the
rapid movements of the Kings troops. When
instead of such movements, they saw
their troops in inactivity Day, Weeks, and
months without making the smallest
progress, it is no wonder that they
recovered their spirits and assembled
in much greater force than ever.
In the whole of Genl Burgoynes vindi
cation, I never observed, his method
was to state a necessity for every one
of his measures taken singly, and not
on both of one chain or system of
action, taking care to keep out on
minute circumstance, that that
necessity immediately originated, or his
component part, from some previous omis-
sion or blunder. - The detachment
of this commander, after the surrender
of his army, was as faithful as his

"conduct before that melancholy event
was known and unfortunate. He refused
having been set at liberty on his parole,
to join his captive army, thereby limi-
ting himself, like other unsuccessful commanders,
into the hands of a person, ruled at
his majesty's ministers, introduced him-
self on every occasion in the debates
in Parliament, demanding a public tri-
al, complaining were while a prisoner
to the enemy, that he were denied accep
to the King, and that his merit and
sufferings were equally unnoticed."

Inquiry into the conduct of Hamilton Burgoyne See Biget Vol 2. 233 235

Anecdote of Sir William Johnson:

Anecdote of Sir William Johnson

Hendrick

Hendrick sent to England for clothes finely laced, on their arrival Hendrick, the chief of the Mohawks, was dazzled with them & strutted about, and he began to think himself he should look, dressed in a similar manner. His vanity could not be resisted and to gratify it, he hit upon the following expedient. He went to Johnson one morning and told him very demurely, that in the

Sunday night he had dreamed that
the Baronet had generously presented
him with a suit of his laced clothes.
The solemn hints could not be mistaken
or avoided, and the Indian monarch
went away pleased with his successful
ingenuity. In a few days however, Sir
William accosted his majesty and made
known ~~to him~~ his Dream, which was
that Hendrick had given him a
tract of Land containing several 1000
Acres. "The land is yours" said Hendrick.
"Let me see Sir William, I never dream
with you again; you dream to
hard for me"

Allen Biography
and Johnson

Romantic anecdote of an old Gentleman who had a son killed in the Battle of Bennington.

"A good old Gentleman, that had fine sons
in the field, whose furrowed cheeks and
silver locks added unspeakable weight to

An old Gentleman at Bennington Battle.

Historical Collections Vol 2 p. 110.

his hoary brows, bring told that he was unfortunate in one of his sons - replied, what has he misbehaved, did he desert his post? or shrink from the charge? No, Sir, says the informant, rouse them that - he is among the slain, he fell contending mightily in the cause; then I am satisfied, replied the venerable sire; bring him in, and lay him before me, that at leisure I may behold and survey the darling of my soul. Upon which the corpse was brought in and laid before him, all besmeared with dust and gore - He then calls for a bowl of water and a napkin, and with his own hands washes the Gore from his Sons corpse and wiped his gaping wounds, with a complacency, as he himself expressed it, which before he had never felt or expressed;

Bennington Battle anecdote

Extract from the Gen. Gates Orderly Book on a Warrant from the Honorable Benedict Arnold Brigadier brought about the 1st Sept. 1777.

"If the wounded accidentally with their innocent blubbering; if mangling the bloomy

Gates orders

Hutchinson's Collection Vol. 2. p. 116.

virgin and inoffensive youth can induce
Americans to revenge — if the rights and
of freedom and the happiness of posterity
can (the) motives to stimulate to conquer
them mercenary and remorseless foes,
the time is now come when they are
called upon by their Country, by their
Gracious God, and by every thing divine &
human to vanquish the foe"

"Then arise inspire them with ardor
to revenge their country's wrongs, and
their & Creators heaven crowned with
success."

See the Boston Gazette of Monday Nov 3 1755 page 132

Benjamin Bunyan and Nathaniel Coffin

For Benjamin Bunyan an advance towards £6 see Treasury Book L. L.

Memorandum

In 1754 & 1755 (Vol. 4) some small actions took place in Nova Scotia — Shall I mention them?

Some Wampanoags

Braddock's defeat

Action July 8 — 1755

The action between Johnson and Dieskau 1755 near the first General Action fought on my Picture Diagram, and the first fought in the northern part of the Colony; and in fact the 2d fought in America. Prior to this all the actions were with small parties of Indians & French

Stedman says Ticonderoga was taken by a stratagem, as follows.

Si taken by Allen, by stratagem, according to Stedman.

A volunteer by the name of Ethan Allen, accosted of his own accord, about 50 men, & succeeded immediately to the environs of Ti, commanded by Capt De la Place of the 24th Regiment, who had under his command 60 men. Allen, who had first detachment at Ti, observed a considerable quantity of discipline in the garrison, and that they even carried their respective negligence to the length of never shutting the Gates. Having disposed his small force in the wood he went to Capt De la Place, with whom he was well acquainted, and invited on him to lend him 20 men, for the pretended purpose of assisting him in transporting goods out of the lake. Then men he continued to make chants; and on the approach

South of night, throwing his own people from them confusion, he advanced to the Garrison; of which he immediately made himself master. As there was not one person awake, though there were a sentry at the Gate, they were all taken prisoners"

In this Skirmish is not mentioned by any historians, and were it Allen's own account of the circumstance of the Affair, it is, undoubtedly, incorrect.

Extract of a Letter from Genl Washington to Genl Gates Dated 9 - 1778

Speaking of Genl Scott he says.

Letter from Washington to Gates

"Neither will I suppose he [illegible] attachment to them, that after [illegible] kind of sagacity, which distinguishes a man better for penetration discovers of errors, that have been

committed, and advantages that have been lost, than for the exercise of that foresight and sagacity discernment, which enable him to avoid the one and anticipate the other. But willing as I am to submit to all his suggestions, and to believe that his remarks on the operations of the Campaign were very judicious, and that he has sagaciously discerned on many things, that might have been done, I cannot help having a little scepticism, as to his ability to have found out the means of accomplishing them, or to know the sufficiency of them in any proposal"

Remarks on criticisms.

This after kind of sagacity, as the Gen very pertinently term it, is pretended by many men, who have no

facing p.

"foresight and prudent discernment
to discover the propriety or impro-
priety of measure proposed on
Remarks a sudden emergency; and by those
prudent, who are totally incapa
ble of forming a plan of future
conduct that could promise success.
But this is not a reason why
reasons may not be discerned upon
whose they are seen after a full
view of the transactions. By such
a remembrance Men would be led
to examine more critically the
plans they may form, before
they are put into execution, and
thus have little nothing to blame
which foresight might have rendered
certain. True it is that an Man can
not be used to be unskilful, because
his plans do not always succeed; and
The wisest able Generals have com-
mitted

mitted of most enormous; and until
now is a more perfect being, there are
unavoidable. It was a saying of
Marshal Turenne that "that officer who
boasted of having committed none, could
Timms Mayan Page 45 — nothing have commanded an army"

Montgomery Scaith — Penitentiary with regard to Death of Montgomery See Port Folio Vol 1 Page 138. Review of Stirling Commission, against Reuben

---

Extract from Burgoyne Orderly Book Vol. 1 p. 273 — Extract from General Burgoynes Orders issued at Crown Point, since his advance towards Ticonderoga

"His army embarks tomorrow to dispossess the enemy. The services required of this particular expedition, are critical and conspicuous. During any progress occasion may occur in which, no difficulty, nor danger labour, nor toil are to be regarded.

This army must not return

Extract from Letter from Lt. Col. Wilkinson to Lt. Col. Gray.

Vol 3. Page 491 Memoirs

How many laitoans Days have I labored for the honour of my Country! How many sleepless nights have I watched over her safety! Thirty nine years past, I marched a Company over the very ground on which I now stand arraigned, then waste & wild and uncultivated; now the seat of Empire wealth & arts, the seat of refinement, of personal charms and polished society. Ten October next, I will be 38 years since I led the Coalition Burgoyne from his entrenchment, to give up his army of 6000 veteran troops of Europe, on the plains of Saratoga, under a convention signed by the hands which now present it, to this honorable Court, with the prayer that it may be permitted to accompany the records of this Day on file a place in the archives of the War department.

Fort Dummer
built
1723

Fort Dummer was built in 1723 or about that time, not only for defence but as a place of trade with the Indians. In the year of 1744 it was furnished with 2 swivels & 2 fowling pieces. [illegible] these were 4 pateraroes were placed in the fort. See Gov Shirley's Letter to the Board of Trade Nov. 30-1748. 3d Vol. Historical Collections.

The fort is but a few miles beyond a town called Northfield, part of which was taken from this province and goes to New Hampshire

See Do —

Fort Pelham was in Rowe and Fort Shirley in Heath according to Col Leavitt. Capt Ephraim Williams had charge of the line of London in 1744. (1744)

Col Gridley

Col. Richard Gridley born in Boston 1711 was a skilful engineer in provincial troops in the years of 1744, and 1755. He was at the taking of Louisburg by Pepperell & afterwards by Amherst

Cause of the sickness of Nichol sons army at Wood Creek 1709.

According to Charlevoix, the Sup. Nation Indians, who joined the troops under Nicholson in the Expedition against Canada in 1709, were treacherous. Nicholson was encamped upon the Banks of a small river (Wood Creek at Fl Ann). the indians who spent most of their time in hunting, threw the skins of all the creatures which they flead into the river a little above the camp, which soon corrupted the water. The English men suspecting this treachery, (if true) continued to drink the water; but it caused such a mortality among them, that father de Mareuil & two Jesuits who went to fetch him from Albany to Canada, judged by the Graves that there must have been at least 1000 buried there — By a letter dated N York Nov. 4 - 1709, Says Hutchinson, which

he (supposed) it appears, that many of the soldiers who were at the Lake died as if they were poisoned.

Father Meraull had been a prisoner at Albany, was exchanged and returned to Canada over the ground where Nicholson had encamped at first Came.

It seems these Indians concluded it of importance that the English and French Powers in America should be continued, that the wars between them should prevent either from turning there Arms against their Conductors and destroying them, which they believed either of them would do if they found it in their power.

See Hutchinson Vol. 2. p. 162.

Col Gudley

In 1755 Col Gudley was with Gen Winslow in the expedition against Crown Point, and proceeded to Lake George where he erected fortifications. Most apt and learned in mathematics, of roman tic

the honor, chevalrous ambition, and
adventurous bravery, nature made
him a soldier; and it near found in
possible ~~for~~ for art to make him
a merchant. The attempt was re
luguished, and like the two principal
heros of the american revolution
Washington & Green, he employed him
self as a practical Surveyor and
civil engineer.

Sir Eds Sketts Historical & Topographical
and History of ~~Bunkers~~ the Battle of
Bunkers Hill.

Col Gridley was with Wolf in the
Battle of Quebec in 1759 and distin
guished himself. See same

Saratoga destroyed

The village of Saratoga, containg
30 families. was entirely ~~destroyed~~ de
stroyed by the French & Indians. all
the people were massacred. 1747.

Hoosac destroyed

In 1754 a large body supposed to be
about 600 invaded Hoosac, which
they pillaged and burned
Stebbins annals.

Hoosac Falls

Hoosac a Port Town N & L Rensselaer County (N York) The falls of Hoosac creek afford ample conveniences for water-works & abundance of water at all times. The descent is 40 feet in the distance of 200, and here is a village called Hoosac falls, containg 2 oil mills a grain mill, fulling mill, cardg machine and about 30 houses & a Church, or Meeting house 1 inch square - Jonesboro Village has about 15 houses. Bennington Battle fought near this ground

Spafford

Sketch of the Life of Col. Ephraim Wetherm

Col Ephraim Wetherm

Ephraim born at Newton - the eldest son of Col. Ephraim Wetherm; who afterwards was one of the first settlers of Rockridge, and a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Hampshire. Col Ephraim the son for several years in early life sailed round the seas; but by persuasion of his father relinquished that business. On several voyages to Europe he visited England Spain & Holland

Some man fine
Indians this
young days

acquired graceful manners and a
considerable stock of useful knowledge.
He possessed uncommon military talents;
and in the years from 1740 to 1748, he
found a peculiarly to exert them.

Col. & Williams

He was appointed Captain in the army
raised in New England in what was called
the Canada Course. After he was
commanded the line of Wapathmoth
forts, on the west side of Connecticut
River. During this command his
principal residence was Hoosack
fort. This stood on the Banks of Hoosack
River, one Islands about 3 miles Et
Williamstown. He had also under
his command a small fort in Williamstown
which stood on an eminence a few
rods W. of the meeting house. Under
the protection of these forts, the first set-
tlers in that part country began their
improvements. Col Williams was much
conversant with them; and noticed
with humane and paternal attention,
the

the dangers, difficulties and hardships which they were obliged to encounter. To encourage them he intimated his intention of doing something handsome and handsome for them.

Col & Williams

Of the time of his capture in 1748 he resided (chiefly) in Rutland in the County of Worcester. In the year of 1755 he had the command of a Regiment of the Provincial troops of Massachusetts. Whilst at Albany on his way to join the army he on the 22d of July 1755 made his last will. On September 8 1755 he fell during that through the head with a musket ball, in the ambuscade about 4 miles South of the South end of Lake George (near the south end of Sunk mountain so called). He was then a little more than 40 years of age, and had been a single life. He was found in the woods, with many others, where he fell, near the present road (near the foot of a rocky hill) on the east side. The ground is still wood with woods, & has never been cleared. In his pocket

Col E.
Williams.

human large and lofty. He had a taste for Books; and often lamented his want of a liberal education. His address was ~~pleasing~~ easy and his manners pleasing and conciliating. Affable and facetious, he could make himself agreeable in all companies; and he was very generally esteemed, respected and beloved. His kind and obliging disposition, his generosity and condescension greatly endeared him to his soldiers; by whom he was uncommonly beloved while he lived and lamented when dead.

When Capt at Fort Massachusetts, he frequently united with the pastimes of his soldiers, upon an equal footing with them, and permitted every decent freedom; and again when occasion were over, he with ease and dignity, resumed ~~the~~ Constitution.

His politeness and address soon won him a greater influence at the Court than any other person of

that Day proposed. Heaven attentive and polite to all descriptions and classes of men, but especially to gentlemen of dignified characters; and taught the Company and conversation of men of letters.
(Chiefly) from Fleetwood Collections Vol. 8. page 49
For further Sketch see Allen's Biography

Military Maxims. & Rules.

"War is only an art to men of ordinary minds, but a science to those of superior capacities

"A General has much but little to do and much to think of; a soldier the reverse, for it is his peculiar duty to act and not to think.

"The best military projects are those of which the enemy is ignorant.

" Courage and science are of more utility than numbers.

" The General who has not a military coup d'oeil must rarely command success

" A skilful General may supply the deficiency of numbers, and even the bravery of the soldiers, by science and address.

"We should always suspect the retreat of

Brosend-ers Instructs. a Great Author

the enemy. The precaution which should be taken in following them, is, to observe with the greatest care, the nature of the country in which the pursuit takes place; for, it is possible, otherwise, that the pursuing general may himself be compelled to take to flight.

"It is better not to pursue at all, than to hazard it upon uncertain grounds. So he pursues it with safety, who should, in his operations on the advance, occupy the heights, the defiles, and the chain of mountains, and secure with troops the most essential posts, so as to be able to retire without the risk of being cut off. I observe this as much to avoid falling into a snare, as to instruct how to lay one

Count Turpin's Essay on the art of War or the knowledge of a Country

"Surely, when fortune in military affairs is but a poor resource. It is to his conduct that an officer owes his success; that which is vulgarly called good luck being in reality no other than the effect of study, and the most consummate knowledge

A campaign of which the plan is well

ibid

formed, once the disposition made consistent
may nevertheless prove unsuccessful, if
the General, to whose direction they are
intrusted, has not a thorough knowledge
of the Country in which they are to be car
ried into execution. The marches, camps,
convoys, forages, detachments, — in short
the most important operations, will be
performed with imperfection, if this know
ledge is not previously acquired.

There is one knowledge of a Country, which
for an Officer to be unattended, should be con
sidered as a requisite: that of the situation of
cities, towns, villages, forests, streams or rivers;
Knowledge of this Country which is to be acquired by studying Geographi
cal Maps. There is another branch of know
ledge yet more fundamental; such as the Maps
es or the boundaries of the Country; the situ
ation and nature of the ground; whether
it is plain, or divided by hallows, rivu
lets or hills &c. which is to be acquired
by the assistance of topographical
maps. In the study of these last, care
must be taken not blindly to follow
the marches they may chance to have
seldom happens that topographical
Maps are perfectly exact; for besides,

The

Simplon

the many circumstances which may sometimes in a year alter a large extent of country, they seldom take notice of roads, bridges over small rivulets, small hills and hollows of little importance; neither can they make allowance for what may be occasioned by accidental inundations and disruptions of the earth; whereas any of these unforeseen circumstances may cause an obstruction to a great design, either by retarding the march of an army, by stopping a column of troops from advancing, or leaving the enemy in possession of some passes, from which he might have been driven.

Reflection: "How sweet is it, in tranquility, to review the toils and perils of the well fought field, or to contemplate in this last act of his heroism, the departed spirit

"If memory o'er his tomb no trophy raise

Stores Taken by Alton and arrived at Ticonderoga 3d May 1775. according to Stedman

Stores taken at Ticonderoga 1775.

Viz. Belows 112 & 120 iron Cannon, from six to twenty four pounders; 50 Swivels of different sizes, 2 Coehorn mortars; 1 howitzer; 1 Cohorn, 10 tons round Bulls, 3 Cart Loads of flints; 30 new Carriages, once considerable quantity of shells; a Warehouse full of materials to carry on Boat Building; 100 Stand of Arms, 10 casks of very indifferent powder, 2 Iron Cannon, 30 Barrels of flour and 18 Barrels of Pork. The prisoners were 1 Capt. 1 Gunner, 2 Sergeants and 44 rank and file, besides Women and Children. Capt de la Place, notwithstanding his shameful conduct, was not brought to a Court martial, but was ordered to sail with.

Parkman Journal 1758

Extracts from the Journal of William Parkman Esqr (of Westborough Brookfield) who served in the Campaigns of 1758 & 1759 in the Provincial Troops. Part of the time in the Capacity of Surgeon.

The Journal Begins May 22 1758

May 22 Marched at Weston.

Marched through Worcester. Brookfield Hardwick. Hadley. Northampton (12 miles to an alehouse in the woods.)

Pantusack Greenbush to Albany 10th June. Left the River to fort Edward above Saratoga. 19 heard Major Rogers had fought near Crowdenoga (Return the account lost, viz)

June 25 ~~23~~. our people building a fortified fort at Wood Creek (or fort Edward)

28 ~~26~~ marched from N.B. to Lake George found a large encampment, regulars & Provincials - all in high spirits.

See Rogers Journal p 109

July 5 1758

Fine o clock in morning went on Board Batteaux sailed 25 miles down the Lake to Sabath Day point and landed att night (Sailed at 12 o clock at Night)

6. Landed north end Lake about 10 o clock A M where we 1000 French who had when we came in sight of Ticonderoga & attack Lord Howe marched with several Regts. met a party of enemy - had a fight in which Lord Howe was killed & some few others and our people to the 148 French Indians 3 Officers & killd some numbers. (Note any right we might have learned this)

to ~~Encamping place July~~ Which ended this day with sorrow for the Loss of Lord Howe that fine Officer

7 Late in morn marched to the mills with some artillery & there the Regulars came up to us on Rt & some others went about 3/4 mile across the Lake and there we built a Breast works and Encamped there

8 morn early in the night. lay by till 8 o clock and then marched up

1758

July

8th

1758

Saturday)

encamped on a hill, a little distance from the enemys Breast works. where we had orders to lay until our front regiments were formed in the Rear. (our line were formed thus. Rangers & our front Regiment next. Provincials in the rear) where we lay some time. But the first of 11 oclock giveing way to the morning we marched forward where we lay until midnight. During which time there was a constant exchange of fire in our front with those in the enemys Breast works, which was nothing else but a constant firing of small arms obliged to throw up many great numbers killed & wounded

9. Sunday. This morn. had orders to march to our Battoes, which we did and sailed to the head of the Lake in great confusion & sorrow, where we arrived at Sun set same Day

10 Pitched our tents on our old ground

15 Cold. Lay until 3 fourth hours

July 16 Sabbath Day and no worke don any on: for
1758 this wonderfull thing happens

17 Built a Brest work.

20 A party of Indians kest a N° of our men
Capt Lawrence & killed 3 Captains. Viz Capt Lawrence
& 2 Lieuts Adkins & Jones & 1 Lieut. & 1 Ensign & 14
Jones Soldiers & this was done within 1
mile of Fort Brooks (4th Indian Attack)

22 our people very sickly since the fight.

24 a man hanged for stealing

28 The Enemy Indians kest 35 teams
& waggons & killed most of the Guards &
21 women. But the teamers all but 1 got
on to Fort Edward & Fort Brooks.
Col Nicholson Major Rogers went with 700
Rangers on pursuit of the enemy.

29 Lieut Gates went down to Fort Wm. with a party
& we have news that the enemy have de
stroyed the Provisions that were in the Tents
& have got 11 Thousand Dollars & much
more plunder, but our men have found
some of the Provisions.

30 a Party scout went down the Lake in Bat

1758

teaux and Capt Maynard went with them (Probably Rogers Putmans)

August 1 Thermes a Just Recruit of Jnvasions sent to and Scout

2 one Scout came in with News that part of them were gone to South Bay: the party consisted of 1100 men of whom Capt Mayn. and seven are; they went for 10 Days

4 wrote a Letter to Martin Baldwin of Brookfield

8 Yesterday were found 2 men killed by the Indians as they were hunting Jesses.

9 Heem that Major Rogers had a fight but don't know particulars.

10 Sloop launched, built near the Lake

11 Building a Blacke House

13 Capt Maynard came in from the scout and from him we know the particulars of the fight Major Rogers had near Lem. August 8–1758.

Account of Major Rogers fight.

taken from a man who was in

August 8. Sent out for Just Echoed on on

Indeed Sir. Major Putnam in the front
and then we had marched about 1½ mile
the enemy had every laid us and fired upon
our front and cut off Maj Putnam:
Upon that Maj Rogers came up from
the rear & formed the men in a line
& they chased the enemy and had an
engagement which Lasted 2 hours & 10
minutes. Then lay'd our dead & marched
for fort Edward the 9th we got in the
10th Day. major Rogers made a Return
of 57 men killed & missing & 10 wounded
& we got 54 scalps & 2 prisoners.

Coll Gent 14 Scout of 1000 men went to South Bay for
4 Days.
Commd

15 a Detachment went to our scout from
Fresh Brook

16 Commandment from this camp went to
2 Days Provision.

17 The men returned Head quarters and yesterday
with 2 Days Provision

20 Colonel Lyttle on the Sloop of 16 guns on
Hudsons

1758

22 The scout came in that went South Bay for 7 Days - But made no discovery of the enemy

25 The men at Pt aux B. relieved The sloop sailed down the Lake

26 Amen of the Light infantry Court, out to be hanged tomorrow as ordered by the General

27 News that Cape Breton is taken by our fleet

28 Rejoicing for the taking of Cape Breton Every cannon 3 times each.

31 our fishermen boat, in a french Scooter (Digging Cellars for houses to live in this winter)

September

4 Great talk of Col Bradstreet doing some thing - know not what

9 Thursday Indians fell on the men by Brooks house - killed one & wounded another the next morning

10 a Light Infantry man whipped 100 lashes for plundering.

11 Cannon & musquetoons fired for taking Catarraqua by Col Broadstreet.

14 Buckley a Recruit, sent from the Lake (Corel sent)

22 Went to Ft Pitt & returned to the Lake

24 mustered & escort ~~escort~~ embarked to Ft Pitt & returned.

29 The Rifles of Brookfield came up to Serg. Bridges with Stores.

October

2 Muddy Roads Autumn have ended Ft Pitt.

3 Mustered & viewed over at the Ship Yard

4 Battoemen came from Catarraqueuy.

5 Hunting Fishery - went down to Ft Pitt.

5 Genl Amherst came from Crown Point & a No of Flatt Battoes to carry Regulars two days journey from Ticonderoga to the place

6 Gen Lieut. Rumsey Amherst

8 went to hear God Preached & the Lord's Supper Celebrated

Sept 11 one sick Convict to Dr. 1750 Hume

12th mounted Guard on the Hill Capt
& Lieutenant.

17 } Rainy cattilly and Battery
18 } &c to (illegible)
19 }

23 our Regt mustered by Lt Col. & Committee

24 Go Just mitted

25 Visited the Lieuts. encamped at
the great Lick +

+ The Lieut
seems
supposed

Returned home by Cumberland
Smoothfield Saw 21 recruits to Fatten
at Westtonough

I have been 6 Months
Lieut 2 Days and have not been
sick 3 Days at a time. great
part of time very healthy
(Dr. Fatten accompanies the
Regiment to Westtonough)

This year I have been in the
service under Major Lieutenant
Lee an aged Gentleman & infirm
in body & mind

30 March Embarked on a Soldier on the Expedition against Canada under the Command of Brigadier Wolfe Colonel Page of Hardwicke's Regiment of Foot and one Private of Bragg's Regiment of Foot (the Brother of Serjeant Hargrave of Bragg's Regiment) Part Westward Hargrave to Shipped Gravesend. Gravesend to Albany and Albany — on 26 and Indeed not in June Schenectada, that Johnson Mohawks had taken in Canada

June 5 Came Saratoga to Watervliet — took on Provisions aboard at Lord Hauses Encampment, remained at Port Edward one Day

12 went on a Detachment to Ft Wm Henry and began encamped just at that place. Some Troops being there.

15 go Battieau came from Port Edward & Canoes entirely & Stores

16 more Stores on entirely & the 55th British Regiment came from Port Edward

1758 June 17. a Flag from Fort Edward to Lieutenant Colonel Young's Battalion of the 1759 Light Infantry

18 arrived at Fort Edward the 1st Battalion of the Regt of Massachusetts from Fort Edward

Under Col. Hamilton's Orders 19 The Jersey Blues with the 27th Regt. both of which marched to Bloody Pond this Night & No 3. Col Lyman Regt also arrived at Fort Edward.

21 The Jersey Regt marched from Fort Edward viz 42, Col Grants / The Royal Scots with 27th 52d Col Montgomery / Light Infantry Col. Gage / 2 Battalions Bay forces with some artillery & Stores

22 The Kings Waggons & Teams filled the Road exceedingly

23 Two companies marched in Front to open the Portage Road called Fort Edward after the Fort Edward who commanded at this place

26 all the Batteaux which Boats are sent to Fort Edward.

28 cell Encampment on Lake from the fort to the Lake

30 55 Right main from No 3 to No 1.

July 2 a party of French & Indians fell on a party of Jersey Blues killed and took 12 only 3 got in. The enemy consisted of 11 Battoes Loads. This at the Lake at the Portell out Guard or near at where the fort landed.

agrees with P Mum

3 The army entirely from Fort Edward & the Provincial Troops came to join us

5 Waggon Train to Lake continually

10 55 Right main lands Lake from No 1. Capt Shepards Ranger came to it 10 3

12 Alarm Hunting Rogers has a fight on the Lake. Some hear one another on one side and great number of the enemy. (Tattoo the orders of Sabbath to be 21st that near to 1757)

13 This day an Breast works thrown down and repaired as much as

14 22 Mountain from Fort W. to Lake George

July 15 The Battalion marched over the other side of the Brook and formed Intrenchments Col Lawrence commanded

17 Works go on fast. Began a fort on Lacon Hill with Stone and Lime

20 a soldier shot for stealing. (desertion)

21 at 3 o'clock in morning, struck our tents imbarked on Board a raft landed safe with Cattle, Stores, and sailed with a good wind 5 miles below Sabbath Day point and lay the morn.

22 Landed north end of Lake, took 2 Indians Began Night Major Rogers took got 4 scalps near the mills. The Rangers took Prisoners of the Brent with Hunting Shirts and Indian dress

near the fort

23 Got part of our Cannon & the mills & Take same North Shore. Indians wound 3 of our men

24 The French fired three cannon & medium at Crown Point on our march

July

are throwing up a number men the
last - 75 Shells from fort, without
damage

25 This Day went and took a view of
the fort on the other side of the Lake
this Day Capt Lawrence of the Royal
Regt killed by a Cannon shot one
man - a constant fire kept up by
the enemy - some wounded each
day

26 Indians killed a scalped one man
Soldier and 3 killed & scalped at the mill
river, & got off without damage from
us.

27 Last night the French abandoned Crown
Point. (Left it on fire) went down the
Lake. Major Rogers pursued them
& took 25 prisoners & killed some.

28 The French & Indians came upon
our rangers killed 2 of their, one
of the killed was Capt Jacobs Ensign.

29 Solemn thanksgiving for the reduction
of Ticonderoga.

1759

July 30 Went to the Point to Cutting Spruce Stone and Lime - Burnt the stone & Lime - Paraded from Work - 13 Canoes & 3 Batteaux manned - a Magazine Store rec'd & destroyed at Barton.

August 1 Thursday Drew Provision Sent & Shaw rec'd a Calendard

3 & 4 Thursday very much Fog for 6 Days

11 Began a Scaffold on the Longpoint

17 Order to cut a Road to 6 Rivers

18-19 Road gone on fort over Ludlow Lake

20 Sent Lake and Boats & Sufd Provisions

30 Brig Launched at Swanegan

31 Road gone on fort.

Sept. 2 a man clad of Capt Robinson Comp the 1st on our Battalion this year Sent down 5 Sails to the Albany Magazine

14 Capt Connada & Sergt Baldwin rec'd Provisions to Gen Wolf Cathern

Lieut Littleton and rangers who went
by Land kill'd by Indians (or taken)

22 went to see Camp fort. Burnt & stank
so one Barracks - Walls of fort not thick

26 a Drum & Cattle from N:4

October 10 The Brig came from St.

11 after Reinforcement and with Boats
came from A scull to St. John.

13 Fleet sailed down Lake and

14 went head quarters

15 —— Stam Lead

20 Infantry & Gunboat came from
Crown Point - several Reps

Nov 2 Encamp'd upon Isle Aux Noix

9 Reinforcement off from N:4 -

12 one of Gages Lt Infantry hanged for
stealing. & Indian one commits for
murdering. in the Light Guard

13 Col Wooster Regt came to Isle; yesterday Col
Balcarres

16 Two from Isle aux Noix with Dispatches

17 Send for the sick.

the Parkman returned home.
by Lake George, & at Ballston
Saratoga Albany & Greenbush Studied
Brooke, Shepherd & Sniffen to Brookfield
and Lecander H- arrived at his
Father at Marlboro.

He was an intelligent soldier
was 7 & 8 years old. and resided at
(Concord) (Since deceased)

Mr Parkman was an apprentice
Capt Baldwin of Brookfield a joiner
or carpenter & was in the army in 1739
probably an officer in the Carpenters.

From journals like Mr Parkman
much is obtained in relation to coming
progress; particularly of the time of
the various occurrences.

Note Among the old papers I have collected
I found very few relating to operations
of the army in 1757. The journals kept
by officers & soldiers for that year were
probably lost with their baggage at
the time of the massacre. I have
however the journal of Col. Eyre of the sixty
of Fort Wm Henry published in the Port Folio.

Extracts from General Burgoyne's State of the Expedition from Canada as laid before the House of Commons. &c - 1 Vol. 4to - 5 plates - London 1780.

Narrative

In a Letter to General Howe I wrote from Quebec I suppose that I was entrusted with the command of the army destined to march from Canada, & that my orders were to form a junction with his Excellency.

1777 The army assembled between the 17th and 20th June at Cumberland point upon Lake Champlain. on 21st I held a conference with Seventeen Indians in all about 400. (Remembrances at the Cross Bogue in Williamstown township) made the Indians & Canadians dislodged from Ticonderoga 6th July 1777 with the loss of 128 cannon and all the ammunition, Boats, & Stores

June 30 Detachment of British Light Infantry & Grenadiers the 24th Regt. some Canadians & savages & 10 light Horse & artillery under Brig. Genl. Fraser moved from Putnam Creek where they had been encamped some days, & the next above to Kings Point. (Post station from Ti -)

Appendix

The German Reserve, consisting of Brunswick Chasseurs, light infantry and Grenadiers under Lt Col Breyman moved towards the Heights of Richardson's farm, on the east side, opposite to Putnam Creek.

Orders to the army Encampment June 30. 1777
(See Anburey Vol 1)

Narrative

On the 1st July the Troops encamped between Fts. The troops consisted of

British rank and file	3724	
German do	3016	
	6740	6740
Regulars inclusive of artillery men		
Canadians & Provincials about	250	
Indians about	400	650
		7390

Artillery

The field train of artillery that proceeded with the army 4 twelve pounders; 2 light 24 pounders; 18 light 6 pounders; 6 light 3 pounders; 2 eight inch howitzers; four 5½ inch howitzers; 2 eight inch mortars, and 2 Royals.
Also Brigades of artillery, 4 ammunition carts = 12.

No. of Battalions	14
Pieces of artillery -	18 pieces

Blank Houses & pieces of fortification preceding to Ticonderoga

British artillery men, sailors and file 245
Account under 21 Nott of the 33d cut
tached to the service of the artillery — 150
Hessian artillerymen, sailors & file 78
473

Sold these numbers to the former state of the Enemy and it must be found that the regular strength, without the greatest consisted of 7213 (Exclusive of Canadians and Indians)

Strength of the Enemy

It has been urged why I took the route by Fort Edward?

Choice of Route

I considered not only the comparison what a retrograde motion is apt to make upon the minds both of friends and foes, but also that the next conduct of the enemy in that case would be to remain at Fort George, as I must ~~would~~ could not then cut off, in order to oblige me to open trenches, and consequently delay me and in the mean time they would have destroyed the Road from Fort George to Fort Edward. on the other hand by pursuing

to punctuate by the short cut from
Fort Erie, of which Duncan Cameron
to Fort Erie, though it was attended
with frequent Lectures and many alert
situations, the Troops were employed
in the very exercise part of wood cutting;
Effectually dislodged the enemy from
Fort George without a blow; and seizing
the mouth of the communication they
clear out them to prevent their return to destroy
the other.

Plentiful crops at Fort George

A change in the weather occurred at Fort George.
July 29th. Stocks happy of the County
men for Reduced Thereon Day.
The Lines from Erie to mine Lot.
through the Short Letters St Johns
& Sc.
Surrender Letters just Received in the fall
of Port mahon
Sept 13 my provisions Lost, and were
supplied for 30 Days

Oct 7. I shall only add to obviate any Misunderstanding my Stock Bill, that the
Instantaneous in my cause of what as
Absolutely to keep the enemy up Every market

from which party this shot, as if it had moved with this additional advantage, that it saved the danger of them advancing by the plain near the River, and getting upon my rear.

There never was Battle more disputed on they[r] of October than on this occasion in the conduct of the enemy. Mr Gates, as I have been informed had attempted to move this out [illegible] on the Line; Mr Arnold, who commanded on the left, foreseeing the danger of being [illegible], advanced without consideration with his [illegible] and gave instance of unwearied Courage. Oct 7 Canadians. Burgoyne's Germans.

Otho might have been fatal on his first Land he failed. But on second Down, upon mature examination of the ground since, that had the other column pursued Arnold's hazardous enterprise, that is out of the enemy's numbers, would have sent them on my rear.

Disagreeable as is the necessity, I must here again, injustice to my own army, mention the vigor and obstinacy with which they

were fought by the enemy. Among the
himself persuaded than they shewed
in the attacks upon the lines, though
they were finally repulsed by the ex-
erted Lord Balcarras Skulking is not
in any Officers composition. In the front
when Colonel Breyman was killed, and
the enemy fled, the muskets could
not be discharged, nor under the cannon
be long tenable.

Cr 7
Obstinacy
of attack

Evidence. Examination of Earl of Balcarras.

Earl Balcarras Deposition

about 150 of Frazer's Corps killed & wounded at Bemis's
Heights & with great gallantry.
Action of 7th July - 2d Burgoyne at
Schuylers
The first Battle between our Hinds on
before the Bemerton affair. Hessian Corps
fought - and retired in Boats after the Battle
was concluded
action of 19 Sept. began at 1 o'clock and
ended at 4.
After the Battle, to the 2d, outposts
within half a mile each other (both
armies). Hessian Corps continually at
the between the Battle & army then

last and of my then front.

After I was wounded by Balcarres commanded British 71 Infantry: this works attacked with as much fury as human can admit of. The Berryman just was attacked & wounded the 71 Infantry fort intrenchable. and both taken, the flanks men of the other fort's hand of sure. The 8th the army in moment any expectation of Battle — at Saratoga the enemy has a Battery which can reach the ford. not a place to be found without exposure to shot. on this account the enemy selected

At all times when I observed the rebels they fought with great obstinacy courage

In the action of 7 oct. the lines to the right were stormed and carried — those for the left attacked, but not on the left of the army The American never displayed enthusiasm & the reason was they always marched out of them and attacked us.

The advantages gained by the rebels on the British troops proceeded from their local situation, and not from the merit of common in the British troops. It was unfortunately their misfortune that neither time attacks more

resistance was to be dispersed

Capt Money. Deputy Adjutant

Money's Depositions

a good road was made by the rebels from Fort Ann to Fort Edward in 1776 in which they cut a few trees which both sides could same few hours to clear

If the army had returned from Ticonderoga to Saratoga & passed Lake George it would have been a fortnight at least to Fort Edward

on 19 Sept. the fine men heaven there ever [illegible] it, unless at the assault at Fort Ann

Loss of 62 Regt

The 20-21-62 Regt. were engaged from 3 weeks by end of summer against were opposed to them - the 62 were left there two months after when it came out of action!

Action of Oct. 7 Troops fired each

a Battalion of Burgoyne's left of artillery guarded them ground as soon as the firing began did not become a prisoner battle.

Sir Francis Clerke said he was wounded as he was carrying down Gen. Burgoyne for the whole action & was taken to Canada

Retg

Arnold
mesures
for the
attack

I learnd that Genrl Prescott with
out orders from Gates. His reasons - that
if Burgoyne should come near enough
to these lines to use his artillery, that he
would be forced himself & these compa-
nies that these troops, in that case, would
never stand any chance; but if
on the other hand the Rebels should
be defeated on the woods, the troops
would after that, have confidence on
these works, for which reason Genrl
ordered working Parties on the
woods, because Burgoyne came near
enough to use these works

Delay of Army

The army removed from the August to
13 Sept. to bring forward sufficient quantity
of provisions and artillery to enable the Genl
to give us his communications

The army could not have taken a route
on the outside of the River, for if the army
were necessary, and on the right of the
rebel entrenchments were a mountain
very rugged and not passable nearer
than 2 miles from the River. and
the Boats must be abandoned

Evidence

Earl of Stirling

Capt in the 2d Regt. and Assumsumany and de Camp to Genl Burgoyne.

Hunting lun's Deposition

Battle of Hubertown many believed until the general spirit alleging of the action; but being changed with treasonable general conversation.

not amenable to process from Courts of this Country

Maj. Campbell to the St Lucie commanded the Indians of the army.

Design to Capture Burgoyne

A scout of Indians near fort Ann took a scout of our ambuscade of the enemy, who had Indians and Tories to secure Burgoyne whereas was a visit to that place

Capt Ann Burgoyne heard of the murder of Miss M. Rea - refused to the Indian Camp & demanded the culprit & threated him with Death. Motives of policy prevented. The Indians would have left him. Burgoyne told St Lucie he had rather lose every Indian, than conscience of their committees. That they quitted the enemy without leave absconded.

Miss M Rea

Burgoyne threatens to execute the murderer

Journal of operations to commence the Primary Investigation and of Complement to Genl Riedesel.

Saturday 19th Sept. The army marched in 3 Divisions; the German Line flanking, the artillery & Baggage pursued the Course of the River through the meadows and formed the left Division; the British Line marched a small bit at some distance through the woods, and formed the centre Division; Genl Fraser's corps, with the Grenadiers & Infantry of the Guards, were obliged to make a large detour through the woods, and formed the right hand Division accordingly. Beyond this on the right, there were understood, flanking parties of Light Infantry and Provincials

The country was intersected with one of the deepest ravines I ever saw.

The advanced parties of the centre col umn under Lieut Inglis fell in with a considerable body of rebels posted in a house and behind fences, which they attacked and drove from a great cleared piece of ground, the establishment nearly about in the body of rebels; but from finding that the woods greatly

Farming house

were

retreat of 19th Sept.

were filled with the enemy, they were obliged to retreat to the main body Genl Fraser on hearing the fire of Fowles detached 2 Comps. to support them which came up just after that engagement was over; and on their approach the enemy finding our force in strength quitted the post they had occupied, and immediately after the whole line (except the left column of Germans which did not come into action till later in the day) were formed with the utmost regularity.

Action lasted from 3 o'clock till near 8.

Sth 20-21. 62 engaged greatest part of the time. Enemy fought obstinately

Sth with Bayonets

& renewed attempts with the bayonet but failed by the resolution of the enemy's fire. Desisted when they were driven from the field

Germans got up

When the Germans got into action they fought with great courage and gave 3 family cheers of command.

action of 9th Inst.

Jerrard ordered from Burgoyne to post 50 men under the command of a Capt of 20 Rgt to the left of the detachment of the enemy in order, in some measure, to join them to the advanced works of Genl Greene in case, and incase of accident to Genl Maxwell's detachment, should they find it necessary to retire thither.

Maxwell ordered to send word to Genl Phillips at the end of the action, requesting him, that in that detachment should make disposition for the 1st Brigade to support them if necessary to cover as far as possible both the retreat of the advanced men with the attacks; the corps of their Genl Burgoyne commanded by Genl Phillips, while he himself retained Brunswick, in order to take upon him the necessary disposition.

On our retiring thither the works of the enemy's camp were actually attacked, and Reeder then employed to collect the most two of the Johns Brunswick, and to order them to their posts, where they were

Cuttoe
&
y ent.

were not executed. Soon after this, the enemy having got round the right of our Camp we expected an attack upon our rear, and I therefore detached with a Detachment Gen. B. & Brigr. Gen. Hamilton for all the works in the rear of the camp, which had been hurriedly erected, & he manned with such Detachments he could spare from the defence of the front

Brigr. Gen. Clarke before Gen. B. made in-

Brigmans Works held by Brooks

telligence that Brigmans works were evacuated & he held possession of part of that camp, & the thanks for Generous conduct was conferred upon by them, which found them to be a party of the enemy who had fired the works. Every regiment was employed in defence of their own works

Army changed position in the night & came in regulation of Battle the whole of the 8th

The advanced corps joined me & took command from Genl. Prescott.

The reclamation whom Heaven were bound were very heavily commanded by the necessary. I suppose through accident.

Return to Senatogo on 9th — on good order current Day

Lieut Sutherland was sent with reinforcement to cover a working party to recover Bridges and were recalled on the appearance of our return.

Projects of Burgoyne to retreat or

Gen B. in consequence united effort in Deces of saving the Land; of cutting away by the enemy right and attempting a way to Descend to Albany; to lay a Light mark to gain the Lands above fort Edward.

Jane married since I came to England that I Gave Charles offered to attempt to escape through the woods with three or two guides to Fr: to defend the Island

3 Colour the 19th Sept. at army encamped in strong Story the woods and united the Lake the front; Lines before the camp; redoubts to the Lines, strong guards & forts have been placed; & batteries - In all [illegible] redoubts

I think there was no cause for mutiny; they could then in spite of the enemy have returned.

Encamped at Saratoga the troops remained so fatigued they could not have gone much further.

The army had great confidence in the General.

The artillery was not much used. I thought they served the guns slowly, but not ill.

I thought a retreat from Saratoga impracticable

Question Do you think that, circumstanced as the army was after the engagement of 19th Sept. it would have been more advantageous to have returned than to have stayed and attacked the Camp?

Answer. It might have turned out, it certainly might; but I think no one thought it so at that time.

Major Forbes. maj. of 9th Regt.

Asked at first an

At first I was in the opinion The enemy attacked us in front and the artillery, and could then

from

Marquis Fortescue's dispositions

fence; a large body of them fired the woods on the left, and came round the wood and the creek on the left flanks of the regiment; they then began to pass the creek, and attacked in the rear: we then found it necessary to change our ground, to front the regiments from whom we retreated; we took post on the side of a high Hill to our right. As soon as we had taken post, the enemy made a more vigorous attack, which continued for upwards of 2 hours; and they certainly would have forced us, but it not being prudent for us to risque it with the three Chiefs; the rebels soon after gave way.

Autumn 19.

I commanded the Rebels of the British 19th Settlements. We attacked on the creek with great vigor from behind trees and defiles, by a body of riflemen and light infantry. Gen B. brought up the British line to the post we possessed at the front of the wood. Gen Howe arrived in time to occupy the heights on the right of the British line (and I was taken prisoner)

9th Regmt
part of

soon as the 9th Regt came out of the woods, they filed off to the right endeavoring to get a correct distance from the left of Genl Cass's, with the orders to occupy 2 houses, one Company in each and defend them to the last extremity.

Whatever the success of the action?

The 21 Regt & 62 Regt came down on our (right) left and were attacked about 3 oclock on the same ground where the rebels had been attacked. About that time I heard a great deal of firing to my right with the advanced troops; an Officer came up to Genl B. and acquainted him that the enemy were endeavoring to turn the left of 62 Regt. in which he ordered them out de Camp with orders to the 20 Regt. to form on the left of the 62? immediately after which companies of the 1st Infantry came to occupy the ground the 9th were drawn up on; the 9th were then ordered behind a slight rising, to form a column de reserve. Saw nothing of the action after (was wounded)

The 4 Battal. Regiments (mustered in Bs Column vizt 20-21. 62 & 9th) were about 1100 strong, and the advanced Corps (mustered Grenrs) about 1200. The 24 Regt with the advanced corps - & consisting of 4 Cos the were engaged to Battaux and Junior, 2 with the advanced Corps & 2 at Fort George & Diamond Island.

Grenrs Corps 1200

= (Of the 1100 composing the Line that day) The Surgeon of the Hospital to me there were more than 300 if not the Hospital. I can't say how many of the Line

The Mayor was not in the 2d action.

NB — The army suffered no great disposition after the taking of Ft.

Captain Broomfield of the artillery, Major of Brigade to the Royal artillery.

NB. The Light Brigade of artillery joined with the army by Shenbrook; the Penky Brigade & Stores by Lake George in Batteaux.

action of the 7th Oct. The ground on which the artillery were posted was a Cleared spot on a great Mountain surrounded by woods, the skirts of which on our left were distant about 200 yards & when the attack first began. The two embrasures 12

Jumper Gunner Lieut.

Jaeger men posted on a small eminence, nearly in the centre of the clearing & kept between the Germans pickets and detachment of the Hesse Hanau Regiment. On the enemy's column approaching, the fire of the 12 Jaegers and the four sixes were immediately directed towards the enemy's column, notwithstanding which they drove in & along the skirts of the wood behind them and after driving in the Germans, kept a steady warm fire of marksmen on the guns and the two pieces posted about them; soon after this I heard a firing on the right towards a cleared ~~on the left~~ spot separated from us by a wood on which the light infantry were posted on very commanding ground. On their retiring, as also the 24th Regt. who were drawn in from the wood on our right, the enemy made their appearance on an eminence on our right, once out of the extent of the cutting - at this moment I received a wound.

Lieut Colonel Kingston. Adjutant Genl to Genl Burgoyne's army. Secretary to him.

Memorandum Jour. Sec Treasurs Clerks Books.

"From the mouth of Batten kill, East for 2 miles, then South SE about 15 m

to Cambridge; and so on about 12 miles to Bennington.

"Sunday 17 August. The Genme went with the 20th Regt. & encamped on the Road to Saratoga, and met the rescue, the men of that expedition returning all Day. Glubs Memo

Stats of the army when it passed the Hudson

British fit for Duty, inclu Germans — 2635 Rank & file
Germans — 1711.
4346 army

The 300 additional did not join till the 8th September, so that the return is exclusive of them

Lieutenant Watts Corps near the same as in former return.

The L. Regiment engaged on the 19 Sept. amounted to little more than 1100 men
The loss was rather more than 500, killed wounded and prisoners.

The loss of the Line 76 killed rank & file; between 240 & 250 wounded and about 30 prisoners.

after the action the 62d did not exceed 50 or 60 men. The Lt. Col. Another & Major Ramsage were both wounded and the regiment suffered greatly

The artillery suffered severely in the action of 19th Sept. Forty eight were

Killed
wounded
76
250
326
Line
Lt & 1
4 R

Shelves 36 of the men were killed & wounded say, 600 K.

with the Hessians - Sir Charles Jones who was a very gallant officer, then commanded those Hessians, killed and some others of them wounded. I shall in future be the more chary, that I think it is not in the power of man to keep a battle from, both of manned and generalship, when once successfully mounted & executed between them clear.

I understood that the chief purpose of the movement on the 4th Oct. was to obtain a knowledge of the left of the enemy's position and if prudent to outflank them there. The same left under Genl Nash etc was no more than necessary to keep the enemy in check

In the action of early the Germans on the left & the artillery gave way

Sir James Clarke going with a flag for the artillery to submit [illegible] wounded

Sir James Clarke or class of fall

On the 8th the enemy found a line in the meadows and commanded across the front of Genl Green who were lodged in one of the redoubts.

Command of Troops former

after the action to the rear the enemy the

Transmission militia East of Hudson

enemy on some on both sides of the Hud
son, between us and fort Edward. a
Brigade of 1500 on the East side of the
Hudson to dispute the ford and 2000 men
between us & fort Edward on the same
side & 1400 more opposite to Saratoga
a little above — the other party Joined
before us 1500 on the 5th inst. the other
joined to day. Information from
our Enemies Gone before.

State of Numbers assigning the Generals

British ——— 1905 } Number fit
Germans ——— 1594 } for duty
3499

Perhaps not a sufficient allowance in hurry.

Return of Numbers (recruit)

British ——— 2084 } Number fit
Germans ——— 1633 } for duty
3717

Not a shilling of the subsidy yet got
into the hands of the enemy.

In answer to the Question whether the
Success of the Junction of the Armies,
East of Hudsons River should Depend
upon our
being not to be equal to the enemy on
entering to Albany without some co-operation
of

their

1808

Burgoyne's Review of Evidence.

Duty of Leading Armies.

Thus recklessly drawn a general, in such an undertaking as mine may be viewed by the chiefs of disarmament, he can hardly be confined to contemplate how he shall fight his army, he must attend to many circumstances besides it.

Command of the Indians

Indians were under Major Campbell Capt. Fraser and St. Luc (La Corne) How discerned the capricie, the suspicion, the self interested views of the Indian character from any past intercourse, even with those nations who have professed to have made the greatest progress towards civilization: I mean those called domesticated nations near Montreal. I had been taught to look upon the more remote tribes who joined me at Schenectady as more warlike; but a very little personal trial, with equal obstinacy in general principle, there only, I encountered insolence. The hope I had formed of serving with honor, and on the contrary of

Character of the Indians

their conclusions, which at first had been
unanimous, were soon at an end; and those
ill humour and malicious disposition
were manifest soon after they arrived
at fort Edward. The apparent
cause of this change of temper was
the resentment I had shewn upon the
murder of Miss Mecrea,
and the resolution I had laid on those
dispositions to commit other enormities;
but I have since had reason to think that this
and my opposition were represented as the
motives from which the Indians
Canadian Indians. — The Indians
Indians of Canada is entirely odious and
contemptible; and discouraged Savages
from the inhumanity & consequences with
so much ease as formerly, and
must unnecessarily alienated by systematic
The Canadians were offended by gentle-
of great expenditure on their country, but
were not to be depended upon. Instead
of the manly bearing and daring spirits
which distinguished the character of
Steel his noble corps, the French grena-
diers, were substituted a hungry after

home

borne the effect of closure of arms and long habits of domestic enjoyments; and then closeness (what else they) is carried on them to a greater provincial extent & there can any other possible be known. Their is commonly affected.

Never neither easy to keep them pos sible together, or to resist their effects of neglect, which the enemy entertained of them from the remembrance of the former ease. The only manner of effecting the latter purpose was to show them occasionally at a distance, but merely to commit them in open scuttle, where they were likely to face in with the least chance of the Rangers offence to us: perhaps there can few better on the word than the Corps of Virginia Regiment, which entitled Colonel Morgan +

Morgan Regiment

+ Adm Hister who fell at Bunker Hill Capt Shepherd are mentioned by B. as distinguished Leaders, among the Provincials (for conduct &c &c)

Insurrection in the State of Pennsylvania

The Senate assembled to the Resolution of the House "That Congress be requested to consider the expediency of repealing or modifying the Excise laws: that the powers given to the President were too great: that it was not originally designed for Pennsylvania: that the force was inadequate.

Pennsylvania motives of the Insurgents

To undertake the Exposition of so absurd, a charge founded by the suggestion of foreign & hostile influence and acceptance in some cases; & who have been present at the first outbreak of opinion was; that the friends to the British cause were as fond to prove that they could have suppressed the insurrection by a force to have been

The Senate was Gone Reasons for moving their Resolves, & Amendments modified by Resolutions ended to either of Acts.

Great Britain thought it expedient to have a Standing Army & Navy to defend themselves against Enemies than any other Nation

Seizure of Burgoyne in case

Travers Cooper had passed the Boundaries when Capt Barrow mentioned; and the division men, upon the first news of Burgoyne's success, to have searched that Cooper to take possession of the Luggage men Stationed and to have continued there, till the army could come up with them, should have joined by a whole troop, the whole Country on the west side of the Adam to the banks of the Hudson river would then have been an easy

Desertion & Burgoyne

As there was time to Burgoyne the Indians had collected from their Countries sufficient to the Expedition. The reinforcement of Burgoyne could not have been timely known & his wants be more timely supplied, had not Genl Howe been possessed of the Key of Burgoyne army only 400. Men. Those circumstances as Travers reports to Gates, may account for the desertion. Gates soon after they joined

Travers joined Gates and Burgoyne would

Remarks of Lieut Colonel Bonneville respecting the Expedition

Lieuts established

1 That the design was Commendable & justifiable by the circumstances of the time

2 That there were no reasons to suspect the fairness of the enemy there greater than what the establishment were made & acted to object

3 That when the forces were divided to be greater, the ill consequences would have been avoided had not Col Bowyer deviated from his instructions

4 That after the Col Bowyer had commenced his work, it would have been found that Col Bowyer was not accomplished the main object he ought to have done

5 That the strength of the enemy was vainly ascertained.

The famous Bridge (at the Falls) never was known together by Days or Months or Years & was called Bridge of Falls, or Falls Bridge. This was & is called Bridge by Days or Months

The Queen has Servants to carry Queen & necessary to show the Confidence & Love of a Wife & Servants to attend with Lanterns on the darker Roads. Considered under that of the Husband & Queen the Lanterns of Attendants carried & Servants must have followed

Americans

In the Battle of the 19th Inst. the army lost a great number of Men known with the Affix: there they can engage & wound desert the Flanks in order to surround, & become many assistants in saving themselves & in shifting from ground. In other actions many lose themselves in high Fires in the Heat of them & one time, & there can relate a Circumstance enhanced & made in any Part of our Life without often having taken off by just the Heat. Castle Green, and the Camp &

Maj Gen Shuldham came that through the
Assembly one of these Commissioners has been
elected Governor. Should after the
Convention have formed the Constitution
of the State, that the Chairman should
forward the Returns of the Votes to the Speaker
of the Assembly, who should in the presence
of both Houses open the Returns and declare
the Person elected Governor. The
Returns should be sent in immediately,
that the Election may be finished. The
Returns should be sent in immediately,
that the Election may be finished. The
Returns should be sent in immediately,
that the Election may be finished.

Indians NB.

The day after the Action of 19th Instant
a Letter from Sir Henry Clinton informing
he would be with us on Saturday
Evening or at Monday Morning.

Recruiting not Easily met with

The shattered state of the army, the want of knowledge of the strength of the enemy & the reputation of a body whose numbers are sufficient to make an impression on the mind of the general & an elasticity can attach to the most sturdy. Could it not be known that an attack should have been delayed one day longer.

Fragments Attacks of Enemy

Even the 20 Sept to day. the army was so near that not a night passed without firing, and sometimes constant attacks upon our advanced pickets; no foraging party could be made without great detachments to cover it, & even the flower of the army to harass the army by constant alarms. and their superiority of numbers enabled them to attempt it without fatigue to themselves.

By Being habituated to fire, our soldiers become indifferent to it, and even capable of eating or sleeping when it was very near them. but I do not believe either officer or soldier ever slept during a protracted cannonade; for even the latter, as many times officers commanding a Regt. have told me

Common Courage

night be constant busy upon his legs or occasionally at the pistol at Leisure; and seem steadily and know before Day-light.

If there can be any persons, who, after considering that circumstance (the movement of the enemy and Question D.) can see the fortunate proof of the subsequent obstinacy, in the attacks upon the part of Lord Balcarres, and darkness of the Day, can have to doubt that the principal part of fighting (call it by whatever name they please) they are of a sort to which I should be very absurd danger to be united with.

Such conjunctures in the campaign 1780 have been rarely, if ever purchased upon similar occasions, can be found so distinguished by exigencies, or by conduct of such critical and decisive acts upon sensible character, and female affections on that account seem to the sense.

In the first place, the firmness of the army was invincible, and yet can communicate natural and unfeigned; not easily from fatigue of the pursuit, but from the necessity of

obedience, from consciousness and superiors

Sir Francis Cleveland's character

The loss in the action was not very great. Sir Francis Cleveland, my dear Clarence, had originally recommended himself to my attention by his talents and diligence: as we grew older his character grew, he became endeared to me by every quality that can create esteem. I lost in him an useful officer, an amiable companion, and a tried friend: the state was deprived by his death, of one of the ancient pillars of our able general. The fate of Lord Ashland, taken prisoner and then supposed to be mortally wounded was a source of sympathy - General Lacrosse's reserve.

Benguyne's wound

In the action as it had just been stated to you, my dear Clarence, he received a shot in the breast.

Early in the morning of the 8th General Lacrosse breathed his last - and with the tenderest expressions of his affection, his last request was, that he might be carried without pause by the soldiers of his Corps to the ground occupied, and buried there.

Transaction on the 8th at Hospital Camp.

Skirmish of the 8th of October connected to this engagement.

The Enemy succeeded immediately unnecessary Alarm, and melancholly effects.

The enemy came forward in two lines.

Enemy forced to their position, in vain on their repeated attacks upon Lord Bal carres Corps, and the commander from the left in the hope of a retreat of a general action. During this, reserve, wounded Officers, came in from quarters, and others were carried upon hand-barrows by the detachments from the hospital tents, to take them shelter on the eastern, or safer side of the enemy. The Guards were employed in protecting the troops.

Burning of Frozen

About noon at the Corps of Guards Enemy brought up the hill, attended only by the officers who found in his family. To advance at the redoubt, & perceived on the approach of the enemies Guard Waggons, Guard Reserve and myself, who were standing to get them, came down the hill to the humanity of the procession. They

who

[illegible] sentiment that Sincerity and Love
inspired us might continue the subject. We
could neither endure that such Lectures,
and Precepts should ever be neglected
[illegible] necessity to pay our last attentions
to departed Virtue. The ceremonies with which
sacred Oaths of the Lodge are administered
[illegible] by different Nations.

Freeman

The present Command closing the
Solemnity; Masters of [illegible] Lodges
called upon each to [illegible] the Craft.

Samuel

Lewis & Kinsolving through the Instrumentality
[illegible] Worshipful Master, [illegible] the Craft
[illegible] Lodge, [illegible] Lodge) the Master Mason's Oath
[illegible] Society and Benevolence as the
[illegible] Duty: These objects will
[illegible] to the Last of Life as on the
[illegible] of Every man whom Sacred
[illegible] Engagements united to the
Society, and the whole manifested a
[illegible] of Heart [illegible] Sincere Heart
[illegible] the use of the Jewel to the
[illegible] for the Purpose of Instruction
that the Lodge was [illegible] - To the

[illegible]

services could be the faithful record
of a manner more eloquent than words, gallant
deed! I consign thy memory. Fleet
may thy talent. May nearby countries,
their inhabitants and their homes, find
their destinations; and long may they
remember;— long after the fresh record
of my pen shall be forgotten!

Reflections on the State of the Army &c.

The reflections upon my former services
gave place to the recollection of the night.
The objects around me became more and more
distinct as the light increased. Within a
short distance of my station, a man in front
of a battery sharing [illegible] part in the
enemy's labors. Nearer, equally liable
to be struck by a cannon shot, or musket
ball, or arrow. The disposition of much
labor concerted on another occasion
would be executed by the officers and the troops in general
with a confidence that would insure success.
The baggage, which could only move in one column
and in a narrow road, fell into the
rear of the line of battle; and the whole
army became a single incident of an uncertain

on a Leaden wheel, or even the stu
pendy or obscurest corners of a church may
stop it ever if he can use the motive
of the whole line. Even when he
that is so much evident should only
the order of the troops, and advancement
not to the Major Generals, who commanded
the rear guard, or case he were attacked,
by very extraordinary & the
object of covering the troops & the
carriages, of taking a position to
give them time to form

Postion Larrocotte

Today about the next morning the com
manded army advanced & gave ground,
ever to obtain a position in which it would
have been impossible to move the
enemy without very heavy loss to
the troops, and gave time to the baggage
& carriages, & artillery to pass
not be able to keep from the
hope to come a head. A part of
Infantry was detached also from the
Centre, not without a strong
that that claim might be the cart.
for there were fears of the Ottomans
attack the boats might be cut off from

the other side to prevent advantage
accruing by the enemy's movement of the army.

The Day was remarkable for a circumstance of private distress, too peculiar and affecting to be omitted. Part of Lady Harriot Ackland's baggage took the enemy's Route to attend her wounded Husband.

Mrs Ackland

When the army were upon the point of moving after the halt abovementioned, I received a message from Lady Harriot, submitting to my disposal (could any thing necessary on account so situated to execute it, (not entirely without my obliging) of sending to the Camp of the enemy and requesting general Gates permission to attend her Husband

Though I was ready to believe (for I had reasoned) that Gentlemen and Soldiers on service must degrade, wound & wound, and kill on every other occasion, under the most trivial forms, Powers established on the principles. After so long

con

Depends
Ninth
Gate's
Army

ence expectation of the events, exhausted not only for want of rest, but absolutely want of food, chanced to remain for 12 hours together, that a woman should be found able & resolute enough to undertake & deliver herself to our enemy, so steadily as the night, and conceal from every other human creature. The assurance I received, elated & gave him new spirits; I should not mention a circumstance of the kind; but I was told the handsome reward, & little more and better made friend, & little more and charity creature. I ordered him with his own Boat and a few lines with it. him to my charity & sent him to Genl Gates, recommending him to his protection.

Mr Brudenell the Chaplain to the artillery (the same gentleman who was officiated so signally at Genl Prescott's) readily undertook to accompany him, and with the female servant and the Negro valet-de-chambre (who had deserted which he had found on the late action-

Thus in her husbands) she moved down
the room towards the enemy. But her
strength was unequal to it and Lord. She might
even advance before the Boat reached
the enemys coasts, and she ventured
would not let it stop, or even come
on shore. Sir Evan in the Barge had the
flag of truce and surrendered the state
of the orphan boy to her. She received
it with humble gratitude, and pressed it
to her bosom, stretched it into the Boat
& stood before it to keep it out
Her anxiety and sufferings were then
unobserved through the Island every one
took homes, and her reflections upon
that fatal surprise could not give
her any encouraging idea of the
treatment she must expect to
meet by Britt it is due to justice at the
close of this subject to say, that
shame, regard and accommodation by
General Gates with all the humanity
and respect that her youth, her sex
and her fortune claimed.

Let us not be affected by these
circumstances of calamity, hardship and dan-
ger, recollect, that the subject of them was
a woman; of the most tender and del-
icate frame; of the gentlest manners

For a list of names see Mem.

See Wilkinson's Memoirs

add this to the a/c of Lady H. at Davenants

Redoubts formerly constructed

Inabled him to call his attention
enable him and enjoyment, that of his
high birth and fortune; and for
preserved in a state in which the
circumstances, always due to the age,
becomes visibly necessary.
Her mind alone was found for
such trials.

The army arrived in the night at
Saratoga the men greatly fatigued
and broke a position on the heights
and on the redoubts formerly erected
by them.

The army have attempted a general
attack and Burgoyne (B) thinks he
should have passed a compleat victory
he came very near carrying it.

Then the army surrounded by entrenchments which out of breastworks
to the packing of Burgoyne was
called a circumvallation.

The committee did no doubt whether Burgoynes
orders were punctuary or conditional See
B. Pol Vol 2: p. 235.

Letters

Letter from Lord George Germain to Gen. Carleton. Whitehall 26 March 1777

Extracts

"That you should detach Lieut Genl Burgoyne as much other force as you shall judge proper to join Genl Howe and put himself under his command.

"Lieutenant Genl Burgoyne, who is to have the direction to Albany"

You are to give him (Burgoyne) orders to pass Lake Champlain, and from thence by the most expeditious route to Albany, and put himself under the command of Sir William Howe

Corps put under Genl Burgoyne

The grenadiers & Lt Infantry of the army (in Canada) except of the 8th & 24th - as the other two Corps under Brigade Genl Fraser 1560

Unit Brigade - Battalion Companies of the 9th 21st 24th regiments each during 50 from each Corps to remain Canada 1194

2d Brigade - Battalion Companies of 20th 53d & 62d. Regts. each during as above 1194

3914

Brotherton 394
All the German troops in regulating
the Hanau chasseurs and a detachment of 650 } 3214
7173

the entitling requisite such recruits
as shall be necessary for the defence of Canada

Together with as many Canadians
and Indians as may be thought
necessary for that service.

St Legers force

Col St Legers force viz ——— 675
with a sufficient number of Canadians
and Indians - with orders to proceed
down the Mohawk River to Albany
and effect a junction with the army
of Sir William Howe.

Corps of the Centre consisting of the
following.

Corps

Light Infantry and 3 Companies of Grenadiers
Regiment and 3 Companies of Grenadiers
Regiment

Position of Burgoyne troops

Lt. Brigade consisting of the Light Infantry of
Lt. Three lines - in good order to move
their respective ordnance with the army
closely encamped in front the Artillery
Guarded by a Block house. They
to proceed from the left, as next to the

Mount Independence

Britsh Position at Gil Mount Lope

Encamped, marched at the head of the Carrying place to Lake George and encamped at the entrance of the Lake. Upon the right of the Line and Extraordinary Corps encamped on the Eminence in the rear of the Battery fronting the Lake—

July 2 - Marched through the woods and formed Lines.

July 3 - Marched as usual. Gen. Gates joined the Army & Brigade, and two Brigades of Militia - The 2 Brigades British encamped upon the Left of the front and the Brigade of Gates, having chosen from the East Shore to cross the ground whence Gen. Gates had usually been; the Line became complete, extending from 3 Miles west to the westernmost Peak of Mount Hope; on this day Major Gen.

Rudesels Position 1 Gi

Gun Rudesel reconnoitred on the E. of shore on a parallel line with the three mile limit having reached the nearest point he could reach the vessels were in safety. They commanded the camps of Otumbo & end of the German recruitment depot of this Day, but without effect.

July 5 Lieut Gris commanding engineer was ordered Segenhues which had been despatched to try a country of Egypt on Sunday - Steered N.E. by E. for 25 miles on the coast of Gr. & N. Side Sundance. at the distance of 1400 yards from the former and 1500 from the latter. Shortly after the Day broke no molice manoeuvre or submersion, neither any steamer and seen having their numbers. Steam ordered to cast a belay of light 24 Sundays and medium 12 & one & each hour steering and signalise.

Engineer Recruiting Gi

Sept 6 Equinoctial Gi

Engineer commenced the start. Bearings reckoned from Sundance to Sunbeam a declared N. The 9.20-21 Nights this

Shrewsbury

embodied and marched to Shrewsbury with the intention of getting behind the Forces and cutting off the Retreat of the Army. The Rebels reached Shrewsbury at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 30th June. 30 Guns were made including 2 wounded officers.

Castleton

Rudge & Fraser pushed the pursuers to Castleton - their Lines Retreating

July 1

Col Bagot in front. Fraser ordered his Corps to the Rear & Encamped, closed the Ranks & Files and formed Line. The Rebels advancing Fraser & the Left of his Light Infantry immediately ahead & to the Left opened by Platoons & a Corresponding Body of the Enemy advanced along the Road, but soon, the Rebels Centre, Cavalry & Major General Gardiner retreated, and the Grenadiers (D) were advanced to Cannonade the Right flank from a long Line. The Rebels then marched on the Left where the Ground being closed & Thick Woody, by the Corps of Light Infantry & Grenadiers, they rallied & formed the Line; and upon an Advanced

Rebels Retreat from Bath

000

attack

O.

re/ular, collected there retreat by
Detachments. The grenadiers
assembled in a mass of their upon
the enemy about unperceived, and
the remaining Elephant Corps, should
then make their attack; the whole
to be finally covered by the Brigade
of Guards and the Brigade
of Artillery in reserve. The second
Column left Camp about Midnight. At
the Bridge
Sir John
F - 22
that critical moment Gone Retired,
who had hopes upon hearing the
firing advanced with the Grenadiers
of his column, on the Elephants com-
pany and 80 grenadiers and light in-
fantry. But finding immediately
himself to the contrary; he retired upon Frasers left flank.
The Elephants got into action with
great gallantry on the Right Barrier.
They flanked all sides, having cleared
upon the right the Col. Francis and
many other Officers with a small
of 200 men; whose low command

most

x road of retreat furnished on the woods, not
[illegible] to get off, and our Cal. y Gen'l Smith
to Selection, and 210 Men, was made
prisoners; about 200 Stand of arms
were taken

Enemy before the engagement amounted to
2000. Ours force 850 fighting men

July 8 The 9th Regt embarked Hill Hudson aboard
Steamer to destination near Vera Cruz.
and the enemy reinforced the 2 Regiments
Regiment of the 1st Brigade were ordered
Cadoo's Steamer, but were unavoidably delayed
at Jud Brig 9th were attached by 6 times their
(Beattie) number. The reason finding the Steamer
Hall) was not to be found in Pensacola, ordered
to leave it; and from the necessity of
their recruits that engagement could
be suspended; and Hutchcliffe found
it necessary to change his position in the
night of action: & conduct was rendered
conspicuous by the enjoinment in the other
exhibition of bravery & bravery. The enemy
after the attacks of their heavy cannon to
fully repulsed and fled towards Port
San Edmund & they pursued for
[illegible] enemy were routed & blown [illegible]
[illegible]

The 9th Regt. encamped during the night
about 30 miles, some tents
& baggage and the column of the 2d
Hampshire Regt - Capt Montgomery
and the Bucksport men were made
prisoners the same being wounded

July 9-10 Encamped at Schuylerborough.

Thermometer ranging accordg the height
of Schuylerboro' at two o'clock; thought
Positin proper to the mountain, encamped by the
at Schuy- regiments of Colonels Dragoons infantry,
lerboro' the left to wood creek.

The Remainder two companies under Colonel
Swan Castleton Rifle, with Brigade
Major Swan the commanding officer
proceeding to Putney and Rutland; the
Regiment of Hampshire are posted at
the head of Castleton & secure the
communication with the encampment Castleton River and secure the
Batteaux. Batteaux Major in the
center ready to move in any
direction

Letter of Lord George Germain Shows Lewis
July 11-1777

Extracts

Sir - Ottawas and other savage nations are within 2 Days march of Jonnyroe. They surrender the Election of one of St Luc a Canadian Gentleman of honor and parts and one of the last to sanction the French back settlers, and one Langlade, the very men who projected and executed with there savage nations the defeat of Genl Braddock

Ottawa Indians under St Luc & Langlade

In this Letter the General suggests that he has not Latitude to make a true report of a Letter upon New England. As things, says he, have turned out were I at liberty to march in force immediately by way of left, instead of my route, I should have little doubt of subduing before winter the provinces where the rebellion originated.

The views & knowledge of the County The Country of Tryon where would have carried on chief bearing his army

Letter from Burgoyne to Germaine

Camp near Saratoga August

(at Dunsthaun) 20 1777

Extract. From 30 July to 15 August army is
kept & very much harassed from
Intelligence

Lieut Col Baume was detached towards
Bennington with 200 Refugees Provincials
Burgoyne — ; Capt Fraser marksmen, about
detaches were the only British, all the Canadian
Volunteers, a party of the Provincials
who regularly have the Cavalry, 100 In
dians & two light pieces of Cannon;
the whole detachment about 500.

The instructions were to keep the
boat in readiness to take the light troops
left there may and not to incur
the danger of being surrounded
or harassed a retreat cut off

Staged
14
Bridge a bridge of rafts thrown over
the Hudson and the advanced

Letter from Jno Jones to Jones, of same date, received

Extract

Probably written by Jones

Quoted in Chap. —

bags passed. —

Letter from same to same, of same date, received (20th)

I have about 400 (by estimate) but not half of them armed who may be depended upon. The rest are Tumms, merely recruited by intrest. The great bulk of Pitt County is undoubtedly with the Congress, in Energy and Zeal; and their measures are conducted with secrecy and dispatch that are not to be equalled. Whenever the King's Forces Land to, militia, to the amount of three or four thousand assemble in 24 hours; they bring with them provisions for one day's subsistance & the clamour they raise to their Farms & Plantations Quarters is incredible a County unexpected and almost unknown in the last war, now abounds in the most active

end

rebellious race of the continent, and
brings like a gathering storm upon my
left.

I find I am Latitude in my advanced
position so much after as to make as
last Ecclino, when my communication
with fort Lake George would be less
readily secure, I will not have passed
to assist my movement forward; but
my orders bring me back to form
a junction with Sir William Howe
Afterward I am not at liberty
to remain in nature longer than
shall be necessary to collect 2 5 Day
provision, and move the remainder
of the additional companies
the German Chasseurs and recruits
now on Lake Champlain

Burgoyne's views

The weight of reinforcements is of indispensable necessity, because from the Lakes I hope the Hudson River continued to
Albany our safety of communication

ceases. I must not risk a large body of the enemy from my left and take part in the rear. I have sent out of the question the remaining longer than the time necessary for the foregoing purposes, because the latter left, then entirely depending on adventitious and the fortune that may favour it, and shall only justify a delay but by orders from the state council afterwards be commendable disjunctive. I mean my Lord, that by a movement, though I should not with the insurmountable difficulties in my progress, I should at least have the chance of fighting my way back to K, but the nearer a little further advanced, the distance increased, and the much more doubly hardy, became surrounded by enemies, a retreat might be shut by impenetrable bars of the element, and at the same time no possible means of communication with the country.

When I even otherwise considered a little longer I was left to pursue my way through such a tract of

Country, on Short of Provs, without any Co-operation from New York; nor did I then think the Government of Ct would force to my share alone, a Contingency apprehended would at Least Secure that Province, and too heavy a Division of its upon the Life Blood of any force to give it due strength.

I got do not understand — Should I succeed in forcing my way to Albany and find that Country in a State Inadequate to my Army, I shall think myself authorized, but at the worst I may safely there and await Sir Wm Howe's Operations.

Sir Guy Carletons Letter to Baron Riedesel. Quebec Nov. 12 1777.

Extract Carletons Letter

I have not authority, Sir to let you know, with any certainty when I may receive from England the Reinforcements I want, in a Country of 3000 miles —

of which they have no other knowledge, except to be able to distinguish between good, bad, or indifferent orders, as to your Excellency orders in matters, with which from their nature, are unconnected with the charge; so that the expedience or propriety of a measure at any moment, may be totally incomprehensible to any officer in the army.

I am from Canada under Lt Gen. Burgoyne.

British Livery July 1st 1777.

Total Number fit, 1st July 1777 as hereunder.

British.

9 Regt	542	Boat w/c 406	
20	528	Left Albany in Canada	343
21	538	Total	3724
24	528	Convalescing 1 July	327
47	524		3451
53	537	Left in Canada	711
62	541	Guns.	67 40
Gen's Ld's Family consisting from 29. 31. 34	329		
	4067		

	Boatmen (Germans	6/40
	Germans left part of above	
	at Swandenoga in (Wm)	
	British Newly and sick 462	
	Germans Do — 448	-910-
	Do sent the passage to Albany	5036
		25
X	1 July British artillery —	100
	Germans artillery —	
	Boatmen recruited in above.	
	Remitted under Lt Nott —	154
	Canadian —	140
		1500
Indians	Indians remaining	6909
and	Deserted & sick 96	602
Provincials	Provincials not mustered 602 —	
—	1 Art. no more than 456	
	Inspector additional Germans	
	sent & found unfit for duty	300
		7971
	All Germans & Ge —	910
		8881

Regulars killed, wounded & missing
in the campaign of 1799

		Killed	Wd.	Pr.	Total
British Corps	Officers	26	47	19	92
	Sergeants	15	33	14	62
	Drummers	3	5	2	14
	Rank & File	207	549	449	1205
					1373 = 1373
German Corps	Officers	10	16	29	55
	Sergeants	12	20	59	99
	Drummers	1	8	10	24
	Rank & File	141	225	575	941
					1122
					2495

Instructions to Lord Rhone, upon the Expedition to Bonnystan

Enclosed

The objects of his (Bonnys) adventure to buy the affections of the Country; to discomfit the councils of the enemy; to surround the Nest of Rudesels Dragoons; to compleat the Lord Peters Corps, and to procure a large assembly of horses for the use of the troops, together with cattle and provisions

The route marked for the expedition is to Abingdon & Manchester, and

incase it should be found that the enemy is not in so great force upon the Canadian waters, it is intended to keep the mountain to Rockingham and descend the River from thence to Brattleboro. Some have before the [illegible], much for Arlington, but Peter with all persons can be found for Bennington and Manchester are to join at Arlington.

Persons are ordered to be given for their horses and cattle taken from the Country.

Lieut Col Baum is ordered to communicate to you the rest of his instructions, and to consult with you upon the most effectual means of intelligence, to cooperate with the inhabitants, & also upon means of sending you a knowledge of the Country for carrying his instructions into execution.

Duly upon your receipt and attention to the foregoing instructions, you are to have a understood in all the

twenty Hours through which your Ships, Should the Corps of Lt Col Baume is the first detachment of the said Grand, and that the whole army is marching to Boston, necessary to Augment it from the route by the Army from Rhode Island.

Gates' Army

Strength

Grand Gates army consisted of the following Brigades - Nixons - Poors - Learneds Glovers - Patersons - Warners - Starks Bailey's - Whipples - Bruchetts - Jectures Woolcots - Jon Brooks - 12 Brigades Consist - 4th Colonels and Northfields Consist for duty 13214 - Sick, Sick on command and on Furlough 10624 - Making 4190 militia & 346 Cavalry - Taken from Gates Returns sent to Gt Germayne

---

Council of War held at the Heights of Saratoga Oct. 12. 1777

Upon taking into consideration the enemy's present circumstances, it is the opinion of this Council that the Army under the Command of Major General Gates do not attempt to force a passage through the enemy's lines at present, but that they wait for the further movements of the enemy, and in case they should attempt a passage, that they oppose them.

Movements proposed

1 To march in the forenoon, previous an attack from the enemy, or the absence of favorable events.

2 To attack the enemy.

3 To retreat, leaving the Ladges on the enemy main with the resolution to leave a passage ~~unmolested~~ to the forces.

4 To retreat by night, leaving the cattle, spare baggage; and stand to the found unmolested to pass the passages at the upper end of Lake George. To retreat at the upper end of Lake George leaving the enemy, by exploding to their left, leave them near you, to march rapidly on Albany.

If they attempt that all the foregoing operations to annoy us; or that if necessary, it is the only measure that I to adopt, the utmost vigilance is to be observed, and the troops are to be put in motion from the night on the first part of the night, without any change on the above plan. Should you find it an impracticable

Letter from Genl Burgoyne to Lord Geo Germain dated Albany Oct 20 - 1777.

The army having brought to Fond about 30 Days Provision and completed a Bridge of Boats, passed the Hudson on the 13th & 14th September and encamped on the heights of Saratoga - The enemy in the neighborhood of that water.

Sept 15 moved forward to Dovegat [illegible] good position

16 Passing Bridges under a strong detachment

17 moved forward & encamped upon advantageous ground about 4 miles from Stillwater.

18 Enemy attacked in considerable force the advanced parties of the Army but the attack was [illegible] & the enemy driven back with considerable loss - a more particular account is transmitted in a Memorandum.

In the Post taken at Sinthia Ravine

The passage of a great Ravine having been reconnoitred, and other precautions taken the enemy the army advanced in the following order.

Brigade of Guards & Reserve to cover & sustain the Artillery & Baggage

See Wt and Line

Corps Burgoyne's Camp is made to connect on each side the Ravine commodiously, with care observing the heights, and disposition to

at a mile on Smiths Ravine or Great Ravine

See Green Line

NB

[illegible] the [illegible] of the line to the Right. Their Corps numbered 3 Col. ums one the Indians Canadi ans and Provincials in their front. The British line led by the Grenadiers passed the ravine in a direct line south, and formed in order of Battle as fast as they gained the summit, where they waited to give time to Gladen corps to make their circuit and be able the left wing and artillery, which under the Command of Major Genl Phillips and Maj Genl Reide sel, kept the ground and mea dows near the River in two col umns and had Cannon to support, & be equally ready to succour the left of the Army & guard the Batteaux

The signal guns, which had been previously settled to give notice of all the columns being ready to advance having been fired the whole 12 or 15 minutes then ceased. Shouts and Huzzas of the columns of the British line were soon heard

† ~~South~~ side of Freeman farm

Sent to Gates

Hillsen my blame

North Line of Freeman farm

Sent to Gates

Hillsen my blame

to from Freeman's and Sanders's but with two first. After about an hour's march the Sergeants which made the advanced guard of Hoyt's column were attacked in force † were obliged to give ground, but they soon rallyed and were sustained. On the first volley of the wood I found the troops. A few Cannon shot dispersed the enemy of a house from whence the Sergeants had been attacked, and Straiten was killed wounded with such precipitation for want of time, as to be found upon a very advantageous height on the right of the British.

In the meantime the enemy not daunted with the annihilation of their main, collected in great force out of their entrenchments, with a view of turning the line upon the right, and were checked by the disposition of Breyman, & entrenched, in order to cover their left to the left of the British. From the nature of the Country, movements of this sort to Secure rear, may be effected with out a hazardous of them being discovered.

Extract of Roads north of Jefferson

Augment to Limits Bridge

Blue Line

Col ... to which ... retreat began by
a vigorous attack on the Turkish line
was continued until a great obstacle
till afternoon set. The enemy being
cavalierly overlooked on the Jefferson
20-21 and 62 regiments, most of
which were engaged nearly 4 hours
without intermission; through had been
ordered early on the day to join in
reserve - The 2 regiments and 24th
were sent for, & the men brought it
into action, and were kept up the fight
till sunset, when all the troops were withdrawn.

The Artillery and other parts of
Burgoyne's Corps, were also of con-
siderable, but it was thought advisable
to evacuate the heights where
Jefferson were posted otherwise than
hastily and accidentally.

Map of the Battle ground from
the Jefferson Army through
a deep part of the wood to the
scene of action, and through to
where the Map of Williamson's Army
of intelligence, and Jefferson's Retirement

I should do wrong to the most Gallant civil & Generous people, & one of the most sensible & sincere friends, & particularly for restoring the Colonies in a short & otherwise critically & speedily by a great superiority of force, were I not to do it on the 20th at the usual & accustomed hour.

The Reverend Gentleman will be sorry to hear of the loss they & the Country sustained on June 17th charge the enemy with wilful cruelty & Cowardice.

Just as the light clear'd the enemy gave ground on all sides & left us compleatly master of the field of Battle with the loss of about 500 men on their side, & 226 on ours, Thirteen pieces of Cannon were taken. The Blacksmiths were ordered to Convent, the prisoners were sent to their Barracks

The Troops were ordered to be ready to march at 3 o'clock in the morning - your Lordship will judge of their fatigue - they were under Arms the whole time engaged & acquitted themselves with the greatest Bravery - Great Numbers of the Rebels were killed

The enemy Camp at Bunkers Hill brought of 19th - next Day took a position nearly

Asmall advance only

with the common Shot of the ma-
-chinery the right and exploding
them left to the bows of the Ketch
Vaughn. so as to secure the medaos
thereafter when the great Explosion
Shall fly. Steps Hancock. and accor-
-ding proceeds measured on the mea-
-sures &c

I have soon found no fault, however
expected, were attended by the vestry
Shearing strengthened their works

On our side it became prudent to
omit Storing materials at the bottom
of the magazines and Shed sealed, not
only against accidental explosions, but
also for Security in case of an
attack to burn the powder Ketch
Hawke.

21 Messenger arrived from Sir Henry
Clinton with letters in cypher
informing that he intended to attack
Fort Montgomery in about 10 Days
from the 12th instant

Returned to Sir Henry Sterling to
the 12 of October.

may 1 of 20th

Oct 3.

Dismounted the 3d Dragoons - The difficulty of recruiting in Canada were foreseen

---

Army to be divided into Separate Brigades

by the Duke of Wellington - I commanded were evidently meant at first to be Brigaded. Circumstances might require it to be divided. Contact generals of the Army with the Hon Washington might perhaps decide the fate of the war; the failure of my Journal with Sir Henry Clinton, & the loss of my notes to Cornwallis & Rawdon be a fortunate mistake.

Bentley 7th October

No intelligence having been received of the expected Corps of Hessians & four or five Days for our Dinner Delays in our camp only we received Letters from Bentley decisive to the movements of the enemy left, not only to discover which Army every possible means of sooner & safer should be the most easy to advance, or of his lodging for the convenience of retreat but also to cover a forage of the enemy which was in the greatest distress, on account of the scarcity

An detachment of 1500 men to go to cover the 2 Troops of Dragoons, 2 Howitzers, and

& sup/ founders, were ordered to move
and were commanded by myself, having
with me Maj. Genl Phillips. Maj Genl
Riedesel and Brigadier Genl Fraser
The grand of the camp is from the right
were left to Brigadier Genl Hamilton
and Specht, the reedoubts and the
plain to Brigadier Genl Gall; and
as the fame of the enemy immediately
in front caused of more than
double their numbers it was not
expedient to augment the corps first
marched beyond the numbers above
stated.

In Woolfe's instructions

I found the most for action 3/4 mile
of the enemys left, and Captain
Fraser Rangers, with Indians &
Canadas, had orders to go beyond
their in the woods to gain the
enemys rear, and by shewing themselves there to keep them in check.

The further operation intended, was
founded by a very rapid and ra-
pid attack of the enemy on our
left when the Brunswick grenadiers
were ordered to support the left

wing

Right wing under Frazer

wing of the line. Meyer Archard at the head of them sustained the attack with great resolution; but the enemy's great numbers enabled them in a few minutes to expand the attack along the front of the Germans, which were immediately along the right of the grenadiers, no part of that body could be removed to make a second line to flank, when the attack of the first line engaged, but it was soon observed that the enemy were making a large bay round their flank to inclose our centre. Upon this intimation the light infantry once part of the 24 Regiment which were at that post were therefore ordered to form a line endosure a return of the troops in the Camp. Whether numbers

Sir John Murray Mann sent

~~in march~~ marching the enemy finding the attempt hazardous reinforcements from the centre upon the left, which were formed by a quick retreat, gave way and the light infantry & 24 Regiment were obliged to make a quick movement to save their rear from being entirely cut off, in doing which Gen Frazer was mortally wounded.

The danger to which the

Consequence had been among other
things, the treatment of the most
Common nature, as they were given
to Colley Gunl. Rutherford and Redoubts
Could there be produced, which must have
as entire mastery for the pursuit
returned for the Release of them. The
Troops were then Dismissed, but in good
order; they were obliged to leave
the Camp of Cannon, all the Cannon having
been hid by, and many of the Cattle
gone, who had an unusual behaved
with the utmost Obedience under
Maj Williams, having Stretched
wounded.

Attack on Balcarres's Lodgings

The troops had scarcely entered
the Camp, when a Cannon Shot was heard with
great force, the enemy making to the
lines under a severe fire of Grape
Shot and musquetry from the front of
Lightenfeltz under Lord Balcarres's Lodgings
covered by some of the
Line, which threw themselves
by order into the Retrenchments,
was closely pursued with great spirit,
and the enemy beat back by Great
numbers were forcibly repulsed

and the Gun[illegible] Wounded; but unhappily by the unhandiness of the Gunners some, commanded by Lieut Bury-man who was killed, were carried, and all this added to the wound; they never were so, and the enemy by that misfortune gained an opportunity to make their retreat.

Arnold was wounded at the Attack of Beymus's work, the uphermost of the British Lines.

Under these disadvantages, the army were obliged to quit the mount Jortian during the night and take up on the heights about half a mile.

This by accidental change of wind to induce the army to found a new disposition. The movement was effected in good order and without loss, though both the artillery and camp were moved at the same time. The enemy entered upon Battle to the enemy in the new position the whole day of the 8th.

Arnold commands

Intelligence was now received that the enemy were marching to turn the right and no measures could prevent that measure but retiring

from to Saratoga. The army began to move at 9 o'clock at night. Maj. Genl commanded the rear guard. Col Phillips the van.

Imitated though with the most of the army as much secrecy the Baggage of the army was made without day, but a heavy rain and the difficulty of passing the Batteaux occasioned delays which found the army reaching Saratoga but three of the 4th and the unlikely could not [illegible] of the fourth hill. but three of the 10th

about 600 of the army were on the night three miles hundred and 11 and of Gloucester from a [illegible] and joined by [illegible] Stores.

General retire at Saratoga

Many Steamers the Batteaux were absent (frequently) and several [illegible]. Steamers [illegible] Did not receive dust the hill.

Thomas Lund Fraser upon the Thames
at and above Fort Edward and above
the east Bank - Thomas Carey commanded
to refund £16000 - Thomas Forsaith and
Edward Thomas Fraser to give Security and
from the nature of the Country were
unattainable - Any continually on
Thumbers and were commanded in
every Boat, consisting and Grapnel
same each Part of the Line

The Troops under Genl Lincoln on
the 18th Sept. attacked the Enemy posted
at Lake George & Saratoga and Genl
consisted Part of Fraser's
the 53d Regt were under Command
Brigadier Genl Paul detached Genl
Regiment of Rifle Troops at Genl
on 24th instant every in the Gun
Boats & Battoes taken, attacked Di
manded & Island defended by 2 companies
of 47 Regt under Captn Tuley - Every
refused to submit to Earl Rhone when
2 of them killed & both wounded the com
manding officer.

Convey'd wounded at Saratoga 16 Oct 1777

240

Reasons for preparing the Narrative

Private Letter to Lord Germain
Oct 20 1779

Since I am sure he remembers my Lord that a supreme Superintendency was the only Attitude given me, and that I was appointed with the Sole Military Power, as at least a Passage to allay-ment the Jealousy, & the Letter and Spirit of my Address.

Indeed the Appointment at the time I received the Dispatches, though subject to doubts in some instances, were upon a general view such as I then conceived would have rendered my Action reasonable, had my address, crushed & Army & Navy been discretionary. Powers of the Sword & Army by Exchange were not then thought to the last; the Spirit of the enemy in conflict against regular Troops, & Britain Friendship & Reconciliation. Resolution Submission and Restoration, all which I clearly held forth, the total dereliction of Attitude

of nature, could not be foreseen or suspected, and even I am sure that had I then made such reflection that any thing like what has happened might have happened, and even had certainty existed, no expectation of benefits, my conduct would have been rather indefensible by every clear and distinct view of merit & government, in the army and in the public.

The tendency of adversity being to humble, the consequences have been reasonable misfortune. The British have succeeded in a tremendous and bloody campaign. Had the same been all British purchases the remembrance had been longer.

American troops character of

I should now hold myself unjustifiable if I did not confide to your Lordship my opinion upon a near inspection of the rebel troops. The standing corps which I have seen are disciplined. I do not hazard the term, but carefully attribute the great fundamental points of military

Comanche troops

institution, solidity, moderation, regularity and courage. The militia are inferior in method and movement, but not a jot less serviceable in the woods. My journeys were very difficult after the affair of Ie, but I am convinced they were decisive, and it is a duty to calculate to conquer it. The genie of the militia is confined, and of short duration; the enthusiasm is active and permanent.

Gene Pontefer offered his hazard his person by making a circuit through the woods and attempted to attack Comanche with Ie before first place.

Bourgoyne arrived at Deer Creek August 10-1777. Capt Mooney's deposition

Project of Bourgoyne

Inspection of Bourgoyne entitled Thoughts on conducting the war from the side of Canada, communicated by the Secretary [illegible] Lord Germaine, how suggest

whether after hostilities it would not be easy to gain Connecticut River at Charlestown (about 60 miles) and pushing with one or two strong detachments the length of Connecticut River, and establish posts of passages even of Vermont (then a wilderness). And he says "should a junction take place between the enemy & Howe and Clinton be effected upon the Connecticut, it is not too sanguine an expectation that all the New England Provinces will be secluded by them & even Congress!" — When the paper was written the Generals were totally ignorant of the strength of the Country on Connecticut River, perhaps as populous as any part of the U.S. It is believed that the old County of Cumberland would have turned out as many able bodied men with their arms & ammunition & provisions as Burgoyne's army.

Remarks

Council of War Saratoga Oct 13.

Question: Whether an army of 3500 fighting men could proceed with the artillery and stores &c. &c. upon principles of national dignity & public situation? Resolved unanimously in the affirmative.

Howe-Ackland

Account of Lady Harriet Acklond

Tho Lady had accompanied her husband to Canada in the beginning of the year 1776. In the course of that Campaign she had numerous opportunities of observing, & appreciating the difficulties that an European army would naturally encounter, in a war carried on in such a country, & from such a people.

In the beginning of the campaign on 1776 she was reduced nearly to a skeleton by a fever which had been occasioned by the exertions of the retreat, & was obliged to be carried in a litter. The day after the conquest of that place, she was badly wounded (at Hadrian) & she embarked on Lake Champlain to join him.

As soon as she recovered, Lady Harriet proceeded to join her husband in the campaign, and at Fort Edward, at the mere sight, she acquired a tender attachment which had been considerably heightened by the circumstances of the country, & as they marched to the carriage was from the crowd & from the great roads of

England Major Ackland commanded the British Grenadiers, which were attached to Genl Fraser's corps; and consequently were always the most advanced post of the army. Their situations were of so exact, that no person slept out of their cloaths. In one of these situations a tent in which the Major and Lady Harriet were asleep, suddenly took fire. A sudden sprung up, accompanied with great hazard of suffocation. Snuggs and the rest for ~~safety~~ sake could be caught hold of. It proved to be the major. It happened that in the same instant she had, unknowing what she did, and perhaps not perfectly awake, unconditionally made her escape, by creeping under the walls of the back part of the tent. The object she saw, upon recovery of her senses, was the major on the other side, and on the same instant against the fire in search of him. The discovery occasioned him, but not without the Major having very severely burnt in two or three of the fingers of the body. Every thing they had with them in the tent was consumed.

She remained perfectly a little time
before the army left the Burdwan
town. It made altered the resolution
of the Lady Harriet; and
she continued her journey, in order
to the safety of the wounded Troops
She met with an hospitable reception
at the first place she stopped at,
as it was the nearest to the field
of battle. But the mind of
the Lady was very little to
enjoy any of the comforts of life
she had been
deprived by the misfortune to attend the
safety of the wounded, which were not spared. At the time
the action began she found some of
them in a most miserable state, upon
the ground. When it was found the
action was over every present and
bloody the surgeons of the hospital
took care of the wounded, where,
as the most convenient for the first
cure of the wounded. Here was then
Lady in search of her husband
of whom she had not heard
since they were together, with his companion
from the field of battle towards the
head of the Grand Army. Here the

ness in the morning heard a cart of the
country. She had three female companions
the Baroness of Rudesel and the wives
of two Brother officers, Major Hervage
and Lieutenant Reynell; but as the
worst Storm seemed to increase rather little
apprehension to Maj. Hervage was soon
aware of this to the surgeon very hastily
summoned; and a little time after came
intelligence that Lieutenant Reynell was
shot dead. Imagination can not paint
better to represent the state of the whole
family

From the date of that action to the 4th
of October Lady Harriet, with her usual
humanity, took unwearied pains to visit
and attend her Lord that the necessity of
recruiting with them numbers. She was
very sensible to the kindness of the Duke
of Richmond, and at last ruined the shock
of her misfortune, improved with
the intelligence of the general calamity
the loss of the army defeated and Maj. Ackland
wounded, dispiritedly wounded, was a
prisoner. The 4th when perfectly to the
great extent was a short lucky day,
what belonged to the battle, though it
was covered the wounded & slain.

Engagement at [illegible]

Degenny at night Flanks of Lt Gloucester, at the Barrow on the right. Scavages. Brit Rangers. Savages. Americans Volunteers, Canadians, (two Companies). — Baulch Lt Infantry at the [illegible] with Light and Rifle Company at Centre. Canadians. Royal Artillery Right. 2 Rifle. 62 Regiment. 2 Rifle. 126 Regt. Germans Cavalry Canadians — Canadians on the Left — Royal Artillery advanced. Reserve Hanau (in night) Centre Right. Rantz. Rear Guard Companies of 49 Regt.

The attacks x 9 - 21-62.20 on Road. North of Germans. Second portion 21-62.20 in line on Germans. 49 in Reserve at Lorraine. In Engagement Line. Brit Regulars & Glengarry Battalion 2 Regts Companies, in Reserve - 2 Companies Brit. Light Infantry and the Brothers - Americans Volunteers on the Right. Germans Grenadiers in Reserve Rear of 2 Hill British Grenadiers on Portage - South of Germans Volunteers. The Line in front of Germans. British Rangers. Canadian Companies (2) 24 Regt.

Composition of the Line engaged Battle of the Beginning Night.

British Light Infantry & 2 cannon x 24 Regt Niewoods. Companies Germans Reduced - 20th - Regt - Rantz - Roy. Artillery & 2 Cannon - German Grenadiers 2 Companies. Hussars Artillery advanced 2 Companies - Germans Artillery 2 Cannon. Companies Hessian - Brunswick Grenadiers in Centre on Right. - Companies of Loyalists organized on Portage from the Hill Company of Loyalists.

Volunteers Light Infantry in the Woods on Germans Centre Left of the Hill Regiment; when they encamped from Sept. 20 to end of - Rangers Companies Sometimes; British Light Infantry - 62 Regiments Companies - 24 Regt. Royal Artillery & 2 Cannon - British Grenadiers - 2 Companies on Portage on the Left of the Woods -

Burgoyne

Camp of the Left 20. & 21.

Camp at Saratoga

Batteaux

Camp at Smiths

Remarks

Scouts of the Army of Burgoyne

Burgoyne's Right — 21 Regt. Artillery — 62 Regt. — 20 Regt. Light Infantry 2 Cannon 2 Corps — Royal artillery — Redoubt No — 3 Pickets Infantry — 24th Regt. — Hessian artillery advanced on front of Hill Saratoga — R. Artillery advanced of Left — Left of Army pierced the centre of Burgoyne. Camp — Head Quarters near at Hay —

Batteaux — Cattle — Hessians — Waggons. Chasseurs Company — Hessian artillery — Chasseurs Company — Grenadiers on Left. Encamped here — Left 20. to the Left behind woods on a hill on the Line of Waggons Camp. 2 Cannon here —

Camp at Smiths. Hospital 3 huts at foot of Saratoga hill — Hessian Right under 2d Hill — 6 Comp. of Right — Encamp. North end of Encampment — American redoubts at N & E — Store to River — Royal artillery east of Hospital & Brunswick Infantry in front on the left. — This Camp shews Burgoyne position 8th Oct. The position of the Armies is only shewn on the plain near the River — not extended over the ground of Burgoyne's position — a small part of the Redoubts on the Hills

One plate shewing the action of the 19 Sept. the nine positions of the ground from the Heights to the River on a large scale; and the continual shifting of the position of separate Corps, as they came attacked by corps of the enemy which successively crossed the Heights of the ravine, which was very difficult to man consequently the position of the army, at any one time

Scouts & Rangers from Left — next 21 Regt. Hessians Left — Light Infantry — 2d Hill — Cannon extending — end of the Army from the Left — Hessians on the right Grenadiers Burton &

British 1st Infantry – 2 Regts – Indian 1st Infantry ~~consist~~
[illegible] – [illegible] – [illegible] –
[illegible] of Bayonets Killed & Wounded – [illegible]
of matchlocks on long poles – Sunni Company Brit.
1st Infantry scaling a hut on a near Bhuyonees
Hill

3rd 4th portion of night sung. German Grenadiers in
[illegible] – Indian Grenadiers – 1st Battal
Rangers on left near the Road – But 1st Infantry –
24 Regts. of the 1st Column in the field & on the right.
The Corps is marked in on the Heights of [illegible]
[illegible] – [illegible] of 3d portion Company with 1st 21 20
Regts & 62 Regts – Rear Regt. South of the ancient Site
Hill of [illegible] – [illegible] – 24 & 62.

Buffet

Vol. 2. p.
134

Buffet says "the conduct of the Savages
were extremely prejudicial to the British ar-
ticles. The inclination of Burgoyne had
little more effect on their murderous
tribes, than if Lectures on humanity
had been addressed to the tigers of Hin-
dostan; and, indeed, the representations of
misdeeds were as unreasonable from habit-
ual Butchery as from insensible
ferocity. The Barbarities of the Indians left
those of their Allies Brutish more totally in-
discriminate; Capt. Lt a woollen, if they came
in their way or found Burgoyne fate

Extract from the Speech of Charles Phillips Esqr
delivered at a meeting of Roman Catholics
at Corke. (Collection of Speeches page 30)

"But to what end do I argue with a Bigot?
a wretch whom no philosophy can humanize, no charity soften, no religion reclaim, no miracle convert; a monster, who, red with the fires of hell, and bending under the crimes of Earth, erects his murderous divinity upon a throne of scalls, and would gladly feed even with a brothers blood the cannibal appetite of his rejected altar! His very interest cannot soften him into humanity. Surely if it could, no man would be found mad enough to advocate a system which cankers the very heart of society, and undermines the natural resources of government; which later every the strongest excitement to industry, by closing up every avenue to honorable ambition; which administers to the vanity or the vice of a society, when it should only study the advantage of a people; and holds out the prize of state or an unconscious bounty on the forgery of a religion!" See [illegible] poetry by Burgoyne

Gates's crossing at Saratoga

Monday.

Gen. Gates crossed at Fort Edward in the afternoon [illegible] of the 10th. Oct. 1777. Major Stuart ran a couple of Indians down on the plain near the Rocks and opened a battery upon the battoes & whole fleet upon which obliged him to return with the loss of a Tender, blown up by a Shot from the enemy.

The enemy broke down the road on the south, in several places, thrown rocks into the creek & burnt the Bridge about a mile in the rear of Fort Edward. Col Morgan lying in front and near the Church

11th. Morgan crossed the creek on a raft of logs at the foot of a rapid found about 3/4 of a mile below Saratoga mills. Morgan was followed by a Batteau Jacket and last of all 2 Squaws and five Batteaux with the wood Watt. Cattle and Lame Boys ordered to cross at Morgan and so to the rear. Negro Glover Boy Dick Dave & Jacob Indian Solomon Jones & Scotch Jack crossed Stillwater at the Falls and below the mills & Burgoyne's Camp. Col Goodale with 50 men in advance took a Track of 35 men & a Cattle. The fog broke away and

was divided the British army into seven
different corps which were to land at
seven different places at the same time
when united, made to Consist of four
Thousand men Burgoyne should land on
the Eastern side of the hill west of Ticonderoga
(Brooks & Defiance with this) Enquire them
to retire on the Genl (Gates) were stationed
in the rear of the army. Burgoyne and
the British army and a fine field all the
Americans - before were were mostly by
the woods. The two Burgoyne felled trees
around his camp to a field where they had
a strong position, which they fortified &
held until the surrender of Burgoyne

Expedition to Canada. In 1690 an army under
Maj Genl Winthrop advanced from Albany to
wood Creek - In 1709 Genl Nicholson took post at
the upper place and built fort Ann and erected
Blockhouses the army found supply. In 1711 Nicholson
marched from albany towards the Lakes; residing to
some Hostilities he arrived at Lake George
all these expeditions were intended against Canada
War of 1709 & 1711 were to co operate with fleets
to enter the St Lawrence.

Shetmaine Remarks on Bunyan's
monument page 115

Hawley Oct. 14th 1823.

Gen. Ebn. Hoyt.

Sir,

I have this day seen Mr. Wm. Farnsworth, and put the questions proposed. He says, The teams were cut off in the year 1758 about two miles and a half south of half-way brook, on low land, then thirty or forty with Indians — Col. Williams was killed near the highest of two rocks on the west side of the road to Lake George, and the nearest to the Lake.

Mr. F. twenty one years of age, entered the service in the year '58 under Col. Nichols, and served in the year '60 under Col. Ruggles — was at the taking of the Isle aux Noix, 12 Miles from St Johns, under command of Col. Haverland, a British Officer, in '3. year. When the conditions for printing your Manuscript, are settled, and the price established, I shall hope to obtain Subscribers for the work, in the circle of my acquaintance, in Hawley, and adjoining Towns, should it meet your desire. Perhaps you may find it for your interest, to take some of the books, in part payment for your labor.

I am Sir, respectfully,

Your Obt. Serv.

Thomas Tangley

By the within Statement it would appear that Col
Williams fell at the two Rocks now to be seen on the left
of the Road, descending to Bloody Run. The place he
points out is more northerly than any I have seen
pointed out. But I have always supposed it possible
that the rocks might be the place where he fell:

This disagrees however with Capt Clark, who I have
heretofore supposed very correct.

Remarks on a Numerological nomenclature
by Thomas Allan See Journal of Science
the Arts Vol. 2. page 242. "The Babelian confusion of the
nomenclature of this science has hitherto been
no mean obstacle to its more general study,
and he who has worked his way through the
perplexing jumble of greek, latin, saxon
french, and english, in all the degrees of
incorrect admixture is entitled to no small
praise for his persevirance and assiduity.
Treatment of some elaborate and fixed system,
the synonymes of this branch of natural
History have multiplied with all the wave
ings of caprice, cause a host of unfounded
elusive conjectures hitherto to have prevailed
introducing new names upon every new
view".